FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

3 DECEMBER 1984

Husayn Visit to Egypt

On the second day of his visit to Egypt, in an address to the Egyptian People's Assembly carried by Cairo Radio, Jordan's King Husayn stressed the need for "wisdom and dialogue" in order to replace division and dispute with pan-Arab solidarity. The Palestine issue is Jordan's main concern, the focal point of all its policies, he stated, and he warned against letting a no-war-no-peace situation which "Israel has always exploited" continue. Broaching the subject of the Camp David agreements, the king stated that Jordan rejected them because the provisions for Gaza and the West Bank differed from those for Egyptian territory and because they excluded the PLO from the peace process. He emphasized the importance of the recent PNC session in Amman for its confirmation of the legality of PLO institutions and leaders, and the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. After outlining the proposals he had made to the PNC session, the king declared that Arab Jerusalem must be included in the principle of land for peace.

In his address to the assembly, also broadcast on Cairo Radio, Egyptian President Husni Mubarak praised King Husayn for making a decision expressing the pan-Arab will. Noting that the Arab nation is paying a heavy price for endless fighting and instability, he called for replacing the "dialogue of daggers" with the "dialogue of reason," pointing out that liberation of the occupied land and economic and social development are issues over which there is no dispute., As for those who term the Egyptian-Jordanian rapprochement a "plot," Egypt is happy to plot to unify and strengthen the Arabs to liberate their land and protect it from aggression, Mubarak declared. The convocation of the PNC in Amman showed the Arab ability to surmount artificial obstacles, he added. Heralding King Husayn's initiative at the PNC session as a positive step toward breaking the Palestinian deadlock, he cautioned that no time can be wasted in this matter.

During these addresses, Egyptian authorities imposed exceptional security measures after receiving "foreign" threats of a suicide air raid on the assembly building, AFP disclosed.

Following talks between the two leaders on 1 December, Egyptian Foreign Ministry official Usamah al-Baz said a revival of Egyptian-Jordanian coordination is sought on the Palestine issue, and this could be expanded to include Syria, MENA reported. Al-Baz stressed that any tripartite coordination among Egypt, Jordan and the PLO would not be an axis and should be regarded as a vanguard action of the Arab nation. After the second round of talks on 2 December, according to Cairo radio, Al-Baz stated that "all Arab and non-Arab" parties believe that an international conference on the Middle East could help solve the Palestinian problem, but he said that in the interim, "phased" measures should be taken.

PLO

At its first working meeting, held in Amman under Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, the newly elected PLO Executive Committee decided to transfer the PNC headquarters and the Palestine National Fund from Damascus to Amman, and to transfer the Secretariat from Damascus to Tunis, Radio Monte Carlo Reported. As for the PFLP and the DFLP, 'Arafat said in a press interview cited by ANSA that the PLO leadership knows that their absence from the PNC session was the result of Syrian pressure, adding that their "difficult situation" has been taken into account and their seats on the PLO Executive Committee have been left vacant. However, DFLP and PFLP statements reported by Radio Monte Carlo denounced the PNC session for failing to adopt the Aden-Algiers agreement and called for dialogue to prepare for a unified PNC. Meanwhile, Palestinian groups opposed to 'Arafat joined with Jordanian opposition groups in Damascus to announce the formation of a "Jordanian National Front," the radio noted. The Palestinians in the front comprise the Fatah Dissidents, the PFLP-General Command, and Sabri al-Banna's "Fâtah-Revolutionary Council."

Lebanon

Commenting on Lebanon's stand at the Al-Naqurah talks, which resumed on 3 December, Jerusalem radio said the Lebanese have suggested that UNIFIL deploy in Tyre, but that UNIFIL should only deploy in Sidon at the request of Palestinian residents. For its part, Israel still rejects Lebanon's demand that UNIFIL deploy along the international border from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a, the radio said. As for the Lebanese Army, the radio contended that the Lebanese are "embarrassed" by the postponement of its deployment along the coastal road south of Beirut.

The delay in the Army's deployment along the coastal road followed a fresh outbreak of factional fighting in the Al-Kharrub region, reported by Beirut radio and other local stations. Arrangements were subsequently made for a Syrian military delegation to arrive in Beirut for talks on implementing the security plan, the radio disclosed.

In Israeli-occupied southern Lebanon, another Shi'ite commander of the Israeli-sponsored civil guards was assassinated over the weekend, according to Jerusalem radio.

Gulf Affairs

Kuwait is establishing defensive military installations on Warbah and Bubiyan islands because it takes "seriously" any statement by a leader that carries a military threat, the Kuwaiti defense minister announced in an interview reported by KUNA on 2 December. He also disclosed that Kuwait is "studying" a U.S. offer to provide information gathered by AWACS aircraft operating from Saudi Arabia. As for Kuwait's relations with Iraq, the minister of state for cabinet affairs denied London press

reports that Iraqi forces have intruded into Kuwaiti territory, asserting that Kuwait is extremely "keen" on its fraternal relations with Iraq, according to KUNA. Meanwhile, in a Radio Monte Carlo interview, Iraqi Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz contended that Kuwait is likely to be attacked by Iran if the latter finds itself at an impasse in the war with Iraq.

As for the military situation in the war, Iran's ground forces commander said that Iran is ready to inflict a crucial blow to Iraq "at any expedient time," according to IRNA. For Iraq's part, military communiques cited by Baghdad radio reported further air attacks on Iranian positions, but an Iranian communique cited by IRNA said that Iranian air defenses and fighter aircraft foiled all Iraqi raids.

Iran

Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri, in a speech to Majlis deputies broadcast by Tehran radio, urged the Majlis to take a more active role in scrutinizing the administration and criticized its failure to follow up complaints from the public. If "some hands are at work" in the Revolution Guards, the Armed Forces, and other organizations, the Majlis should pursue and "eliminate" those problems, he stated.

Israel

The prime minister and other ministers have decided to ask the United States to increase its aid to Israel for the 1986 fiscal year by $1.5 billion to a total of $4.1 billion, Jerusalem radio reported. Earlier, the Cabinet resolved to make cuts in the state budget including a $100 million reduction in the allocation for defense, according to the radio.

Syria

The government is negotiating arms purchases from France, including 15 Gazelle helicopters as well as helicopter and antitank missiles, according to Paris sources cited by AFP. The Syrian defense minister confirmed the negotiations are going on, in an interview in *LIBERATION*, but refused to give details, AFP noted. In answer to the interviewer's query, the minister stressed that the return of President Hafiz al-Asad's brother Rif'at after 6 months abroad does not constitute a challenge to the president's leadership, asserting that the entire Army supports the head of state, the agency added.

Libya

Military Pact With Malta — A 5-year military cooperation treaty was recently signed in Valetta by Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Maltese prime minister, Rabat radio disclosed.

Reported Presence in Chad — The Chadian president has sent a message to French President Francois Mitterrand to express his "agreement to a return" of French troops, according to sources in Paris, cited by Paris radio, who added that the message is said to be the consequence of recent U.S. satellite observations of 5,000-6,000 Libyan troops and an airfield under construction in northern Chad.

Sudan

The committee for dialogue with outlaws has begun negotiations with five groups in the Bentiu area of the Upper Nile region, the region's commander and committee chairman announced, according to SUNA.

The Upper Nile commander asserted that the region is completely stable and secure, SUNA added. However, the clandestine radio of the Sudanese People's liberation army (SPLA) claimed that 32 government soldiers were killed on 29 November in an SPLA ambush on a convoy in the Upper Nile area.

Pakistan

President Ziaul Haq announced in a Karachi radio broadcast that a referendum will be held on 19 December in which the nation will be asked in a single question whether it supports the process started by the president to coordinate Pakistani laws with the Koran, and whether it supports the transfer of power to the elected representatives of the people. As for the next elections, these should be held as scheduled on 23 March 1985, the president declared. In a separate development, six Afghan jets dropped 24 bombs in the Chitral District, without causing casualties, and 3 more Afghan planes violated Pakistani airspace above Baluchistan, Karachi radio claimed, adding that a strong protest was made to Afghanistan.

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Husayn Receives 'Arafat, New PLO Members

JN301947 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Amman — His Majesty King Husayn met with PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and the members of the newly elected PLO Executive Committee this evening. He congratulated them on the confidence the PNC has in them. His majesty wished them success in confronting the difficulties and challenges that hamper the achievement of the aspired objectives which are represented by saving the kinfolk, the land, and the holy places from the occupation. His Majesty King Husayn met with 'Arafat and the PLO Executive Committee members in the presence of PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih. They exchanged viewpoints on all the Palestinian. Arab, and international situations.

'Arafat thanked His Majesty King Husayn for the efforts the Jordanian king, government, and people, have exerted to have the 17th PNC session succeed. He stressed that bolstering Jordanian-Palestinian relations will be, God willing, a new turning point to restore Arab solidarity as the only means to confront the Zionist enemy that is occupying the land and coercing the citizens in the occupied Arab territories.

'Arafat, the PLO Executive Committee members, and Shaykh al-Sa'ih were seen off by His Majesty King Husayn after the conclusion of the meeting.

'Arafat Receives Cables From GDR, Poland

JN011712 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has received two congratulatory cables from the GDR and Polish presidents on his reelection as PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces. Our correspondent said that the GDR and Polish presidents reiterated their solidarity with and support for the Palestinian people's legitimate struggle for restoring their usurped rights and establishing their independent state on their national soil.

Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar has also received a cable from Erich Honecker, chairman of the GDR Council of State, on the anniversary of the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people. In the cable Honecker stressed his country's solidarity with the Palestinian people's struggle until their national legitimate rights are achieved, including their right to establishing their independent state in their homeland, Palestine.

'Arafat on Syrian Pressure on PNC Session

JN011729 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1615 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] has stressed that the Syrian regime had exerted real pressures, including threats and imprisonment, in order to prevent the convocation of the PNC on time. He said that those who were absent from the PNC meetings, who number less than one-third, were prevented by the Syrian regime from attending the meetings. He added that the Syrian regime threatened to bomb their houses in Lebanon, torture them, and confiscate their passports if they attended the PNC meetings. He pointed out that the Al-Sa'iqah organization members who attended the PNC ran away from the Syrian regime. In a press statement published in Paris, Brother Leader Abu 'Ammar added that the Syrian regime attempted to put the PLO on equal footing with his regime, which did not fight the Zionists, and that it is seeking to distroy the Palestinian revolution under false slogans.

'Arafat To Meet King Fahd, Explain PNC Outcome

GF021754 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT Dec 84

[Text] The PLO Executive Committee held a meeting in Amman yesterday under its chairman, Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman, PLO spokesman, has said that during the meeting, the Executive Committee elected Brother Jamal al-Surani as its secretary to succeed Brother Muhammad Zuhdi al-Nashashibi who resigned as an Executive Committee member. He said the committee decided to transfer the PNC temporary headquarters from Damascus to Amman and PNC Secretariat from Damascus to Tunis, the site of the PLO headquarters, and the headquarters of the Palestine National Fund from Damascus to Amman.

Brother 'Abd al-Rahman said the committee also adopted a number of resolutions aimed at pushing forward Palestinian action. Among these resolutions, one was adopted to form a committee for national dialogue and to form Palestinian delegations from among PLO Executive Committee members to visit Arab, Islamic, European, African, Asian, and Latin American countries to explain the outcome and resolutions of the PNC's 17th session. In this connection, Brother Abu 'Ammar will visit Saudi Arabia during the next 24 hours to hold talks with King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and Saudi officials to acquaint them with the outcome of the PNC meetings.

Further Reportage on PNC Meeting in Amman

New Executive Committee Meets

JN301723 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic 1531 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee chairman and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, the new PLO Executive Committee, which was elected by the PNC yesterday, held its first meeting in Amman this morning. The committee discussed its duties which were approved by the final political statement on the PNC's 17th session.

Speaker on Transfer of Headquarters

JN010948 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Amman — *SAWT AL-SHA'B* — PNC Speaker Shaykh 'Abd al-Hamid al-Sa'ih has said that he raised the subject of the

PNC headquarters in Amman with his Majesty King Husayn during the latter's meeting with the Palestinian leadership the day before yesterday. He added that King Husayn warmly welcomed this step. In a statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, Shaykh al-Sa'ih pointed out that he will begin work immediately to find a suitable place for the PNC headquarters.

In another development Al-Sa'ih said the PNC sent memorandums to parliaments and consultative councils in order to acquaint them with the decisions adopted by the PNC's 17th session in Amman.

Political Report Issued

GF010801 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 30 Nov 84

["Text of the PNC Political Committee report approved on 29 November — read by announcer]

[Text] *On the Palestinian Level*

Palestinian National Unity

The PNC heid its 17th session after the dangerous events in the Palestinian arena witnessed during the past 18 months. The PNC discussed the results and the effects of these events on the unity of the Palestinian struggle and on the prestige of the PLO. The PNC also discussed the attempts to confiscate independent Palestinian decisionmaking and the impediments to the legitimate PLO institutions. The PNC studied the means to bolster national unity in order to continue and ensure the independence of the revolution of our people. The PNC stressed the following:

1. National unity is the unity of the people who live in and outside of our occupied territories. These people proved their nobility of descent, their association, and their protection of their national heritage, the PLO, the unity of the popular organizations, the armed organizations, and the effective national personalities. These people are using all forms and methods of struggle to attain the national and constant rights of our Palestinian people.

2. Resorting to weapons and the use of violence to impose certain results within the ranks of the PLO is a violation of the PNC resolutions that emphasized adherence to the principles of the democratic dialogue in order not to jeopardize the procession and unity of the Palestinian revolution.

3. Denunciation of all sabotage efforts designed to cause the disintegration of the PLO, rupture its ranks or obtain alternate leaderships. It also stresses adherence to PLO unity and the legitimacy of its institutions. The PNC also strongly denounces what took place against our Palestinian and Lebanese people and their fighting forces in Al-Biqa', the mountain, Ba'labakk and Al-Jalil camps, particularly the dual siege on Nahr al-Barid, Al-Baddawi, and the city of Tripoli. The PNC expresses its appreciation for the dialogue that took place with the aim of reinforcing national unity. It also blesses the efforts exerted in this direction with the aim of preserving the PLO, its unity, and its legitimacy, and thus enable the PLO to shoulder the requirements of the current stage with regard to the struggle of our people. The PNC refers to the constructive dialogue that took place in Algiers and Aden which snowballed into the formation of the Aden-Algiers agreement. The PNC highly appreciates the spirit of this agreement. It regards this agreement as the basis for continuing the dialogue among the various Palestinian powers and national organizations. It states the need to intensify the efforts — stemming from this spirit — to resume the comprehensive dialogue in accordance with the following areas:

a. Commitment to independent Palestinian decisionmaking.
b. Commitment to the Palestine National Charter and the resolutions of previous Palestine national councils.
c. Commitment to the legitimate Palestinian institutions, adherence to the democratic dialogue in these institutions — the only method to tackle the various issues that confront the revolution — elimination of the use of weapons as an alternate method to hold a national dialogue and to bringing into account all those who violate these principles through the legitimate institutions. The PNC, the bureau of chairmanship, and the Executive Committee will be entitled to form a committee from their members with the aim of following up the comprehensive Palestinian dialogue so as to ensure its continuation, particularly with regard to attaining and preserving the national Palestinian unity.

Independent National Palestinian Decisionmaking

The PNC affirms continued adherence to independent national Palestinian decisionmaking and the need to preserve it and resist all pressures from any party aimed at undermining this independent decisionmaking. The PNC builds its concept of independent national Palestinian decisionmaking on the grounds of pan-Arab commitments.

Armed Palestinian Struggle

The PNC affirms the escalation of armed struggle to confront the Zionist occupation of our country, homeland, and institutions. It also underlines the right of the Palestinian revolution forces to use armed struggle against the Zionist enemy from all Arab fronts. It also stresses the previous decision on the need to unify Palestinian revolution forces in the framework of the Palestine Liberation Army.

Developing PLO Organs

1. The PNC charges the bureau of the chairman and the Executive Committee with forming a temporary special committee to submit appropriate recommendations to completely reorganize the PLO departments and offices, and to form laws and rules to develop the PLO organs, increase their administrative efficiency, activities and the performance of their personnel, and to supervise the implementation of these rules and preserve and develop them. The committee has the right to seek the assistance of qualified Palestinian experts if necessary.

2. The PNC charges the bureau of the chairman and the Executive Committee with nominating permanent committees for external relations, armed struggle, occupied territories affairs and economic, social, and health affairs. The committees will

continue to meet between the PNC sessions. A system for these committees will be formed by the Executive Committee.

3. The PNC charges the bureau of the chairman and the Executive Committee to nominate permanent legal committee from its members.

The Occupied Territories

1. The PNC salutes our masses in the occupied territories who are steadfast against occupation, particularly the heroic stand of our masses in supporting and advocating this session and the martyrdom and wounding of a number of our people there for the sake of this session. Through this stand, they proved to the whole world that they are loyal to the PLO and that they are rallying around it, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people inside and abroad.

2. The PNC appreciates the extensive militant role our masses are playing in order to elevate the national Palestinian character in our occupied territories, which continues to resist all attempts of extermination and expulsion by the organs of the Zionist occupation and its terrorist organizations.

3. The PNC affirms enhancing the unity of national, social, cultural, and civic institutions and the need to form and develop a national front inside.

4. The PNC affirms the need to double efforts to strengthen the steadfastness of our people in the occupied homeland and to provide all means for this, and to develop this steadfastness, in particular in the national economy.

5. The PNC salutes the steadfastness of our kinfolk in areas occupied in 1948 which was represented in the stand by all their sectors in resisting terrorism against our people in Umm al-Fahm, Al-Taiyiba and all areas in (Al-Muthalath), Galilee, and Negev. Our PNC takes pride in our people's struggle against racism and Zionism to confirm their identity as an inseparable part of the Palestinian people.

6. The PNC affirms the need to provide all means of support to enhance their unity and the unity of their national groups and forces.

7. The PNC expresses greetings of appreciation for and pride in our strugglers who are detained and imprisoned in the enemy's detention centers and prisons in the occupied homeland and in southern Lebanon.

8. The PNC condemns all terrorist attempts to desecrate the sanctity of the Al-Aqsa Mosque, Al-Ibrahimi Mosque, and all Islamic and Christian holy places and the aggression against the Islamic University in Hebron and all educational institutions in the occupied homeland.

Our People Abroad

1. The PNC affirms the need to mobilize the energies of our people wherever they are outside our occupied territories, and the need to strengthen their rallying around the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of our people. It recommends that the Executive Committee make all efforts to promote their social and economic interests and defend their accomplished rights and basic freedom and security.

2. The PNC asserts the need to take the necessary measures to protect our people, who have been forced to leave their homes as a result of the campaigns of persistent terrorism and massacres by our people's enemies in Lebanon, where they are living in political exile camps in the FRG and in other countries under hard conditions. The PNC charges the Executive Committee with contacting the Arab League, the United Nations, and other concerned parties to find a solution to their living conditions and their social, economic, and security difficulties.

Contacting Jewish Forces

Contacting all anti-Zionist Jewish forces which support the Palestinian people's legitimate rights. The PNC calls on the Executive Committee to study moves in this direction in a way which harmonizes with the interest of the Palestine cause and the national Palestinian struggle.

On the Arab Level

Affirming what was decided by the PNC's 16th session on Arab relations and in view of the developments which have taken place since the convocation of the 16th session, the PNC affirms the following:

Jordan

The PNC underscores the fraternal and distinguished relations linking the Palestinian and Jordanian peoples and their human, historical, social, and demographic elements and the common interest of the two peoples. It also emphasizes the need to consolidate these relations and activate efforts for joint moves to regain the occupied Palestinian and Arab lands and enable the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable right to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish their independent Palestinian state on their national soil. The PNC also underscores the resolutions of its previous sessions in this connection, particularly those of the 16th session.

The PNC attentively listened to the opening speech of His Majesty King Husayn at the PNC's 17th session, which included principles and bases for the Palestinian-Jordanian relationship, foremost being emphasis on the common goal and fate, and considering the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people, authorized to speak on their behalf in various fields. He also spoke on the right of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples to outline the nature of their distinguished relations. The speech also contained proposals for a joint move by the PLO and Jordan. In view of this, the PNC calls on the Executive Committee to study these proposals in light of the goals of the Palestinian struggle and the resolutions of the 16th and 17th PNC sessions. It also calls on the Executive Committee to continue a dialogue and coordination with Jordan in accordance with the 16th PNC session and in complete adherence to the resolutions of Arab summits in Rabat and Fes and with international legitimacy, and in accordance with the resolutions on the Palestinian cause as a

base for political moves and the need to coordinate with Arab parties in order to reach formulas of effective joint action which will enable us to realise our firm goals.

Syria

The PNC affirms the need to make efforts to correct relations with Syria and rest them on the following national and pan-Arab bases:

1. Adherence to the Arab summits resolutions regarding the bases to resolve the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict to ensure the Palestinian people's national interests and to realize their firm national rights, foremost being their right to repatriation, self-determination, and to set the independent Palestinian state on their national soil under the PLO, their sole legitimate representative.

2. Mutual respect for the principles of national independence, equality, and integration in relations, noninterference in each side's internal affairs and respect for independent Palestinian decisionmaking out of a commitment to Pan-Arab principles.

3. Common struggle against the Israeli enemy and imperialist designs, enabling the Palestinian revolution and the nationalist Lebanese forces to carry out their role in struggling against the imperialist-Zionist enemy, rejecting all bilateral plans which disavow the Palestinian people's firm rights and affect the course of their struggle; resisting the seperatist sectarian plan in Lebanon and the region. The PNC condemns the Syrian regime's expulsion of brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, and considers the decision to expel him as undermining the dignity of all Palestinian people.

Egypt

1. The PNC has taken into consideration Egypt's significance, international position, and historical role in supporting the Palestinian people and its role against Zionist invaders and the human and material sacrifices the Egyptian people have made for the sake of Arab causes, foremost of which is the Palestinian cause.

2. The drastic inefficiency of overall Arab action resulting from Egypt's alienation after Al-Sadat's signing of the Camp David accords, and also its temporary absence from the arena of the Arab-Israeli conflict which resulted in a qualitative upset of the balance of powers in the region.

3. The significant developments and changes in Egyptian policy, particularly between the 16th and 17th PNC sessions, including Egypt's increasing support for the Palestinian people and its advocacy of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and repatriation, and their right to set up an independent state. Its emphasis is that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people and its commitment to the goals and ambitions of our Arab Egyptian people and their party and professional groups.

4. The PLO's clear stand of rejecting the Camp David policy and contents and plans connected with it — autonomous rule and civil administration.

5. The PLO's responsibility of taking care of the sons of Palestine residing in Egypt and in bolstering the relationship of brotherhood, linking the fraternal Egyptian and Palestinian peoples.

The PNC has decided the following:

1. Asking the Executive Committee to adopt a policy toward Egypt that would be in line with these factors and developments which would rule it in defining the future of relations with Egypt in cooperation with Arab countries.

2. Asking the PLO to adopt the appropriate measures to take care of our people in Egypt and to fulfill their civil, educational, and living demands and their travel documents, and strengthen the relationship between the two fraternal Egyptian and Palestinian peoples.

Lebanon

1. The PNC affirms support of the Palestinian people, led by the PLO, for the fraternal Lebanese people in their struggle to liberate Lebanon and to regain the unity of its people and land. The PNC supports their rejection of all suspect plans aimed at separating Lebanon into sectarian and ethnic cantons; it also announces support for the valiant resistance against the occupying enemy and calls for escalating the resistance.

2. The PNC calls on the Lebanese Government and the nationalist Lebanese forces to reject U.S.-Israeli attempts to exploit the current Lebanese situation to alienate from its Arab surroundings and betray the Palestinian struggle.

3. The PNC calls on the Lebanese Government to cooperate with the PLO to look after the Palestinians residing there who are in dire need of all forms of support. It also calls on the Lebanese Government to aid Palestinian affairs in Lebanon, such as obtaining travel documents and work permits.

4. The PNC calls on the Executive Committee to increase attention toward our people in Lebanon and set up a permanent political bureau to look after them, particularly regarding their living conditions and social, health, and medical services.

5. The PNC calls on the Executive Committee to strengthen its relations with nationalist, progressive, and Islamic forces in Lebanon in light of the developments on the Lebanese scene and to continue to support these forces in resisting the U.S. plots against Lebanon and its unity and Arab character.

6. The PNC draws the PLO's attention to the threats menacing our camps in southern Lebanon in case a tactical, partial Israeli pull-out takes place, and calls on the PLO to make efforts to safeguard these camps so that the Sabra and Shatila tragedies, which the enemy and his collaborators are planning in the south, will not be repeated.

The Iraqi-Iranian War

The PNC reiterates its resolution on the Iraqi-Iranian war, which was adopted at the 16th session, and acknowledges the necessary efforts the Executive Committee and Brother Abu 'Ammar are making within the Islamic Good Office Committee to stop the Iraqi-Iranian war, and the efforts by the nonaligned countries and other parties. The PNC calls for doubling efforts in this direction to stop the bloodshed between the two Muslim peoples so that we will be able to mobilize energies to resist the Zionist enemy and rescue Jerusalem, the first Qiblah and the third holiest mosque. The PNC evaluates Iraq's response to these efforts and recalls that the Palestinian revolution and the nationalist Lebanese forces were hit when Iraq and the rest of the region's countries were preoccupied with this war and during Egypt's absence. Our PNC calls for an immediate halt to this war to preserve Muslim blood.

On the International Level

The PNC affirms the resolutions on the international level which were taken during the 16th session. In view of the new developments which have taken place on the international scene, the PNC has decided the following:

1. Political Action Process

The PNC realizes that finding a just solution to the Palestine cause and the Middle East should be based on guaranteeing our national right to repatriation, self-determination, and setting up an independent Palestinian state on our national Palestinian soil. It also realizes that the appropriate framework to reach such a solution is in convening an international conference under UN auspices and through the Security Council, with the participation of all concerned parties, including the PLO, on an equal footing and on the basis of the UN resolutions on the Palestine cause.

The PNC emphasizes its rejection of the Camp David accords, autonomy, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan's plan, and the plans and resolutions which do not guarantee our right to repatriation, self-determination, and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

2. International Relations

a. The PNC emphasizes the development and consolidation of the friendship and cooperation between the PLO and the socialist countries, foremost among which is the USSR. The PNC values [sentence indistinct]. The PNC announces its support for the latest USSR initiative to resolve the Middle East issue, a plan that recognizes our people's national right within the framework of defending them at an international conference [passage indistinct].

The PNC values the role of all other forces of progress and liberation in the world in struggling against imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination for their continued support for our people's struggle to regain their inalienable national rights to repatriation, self-determination, and to establish an independent Palestinian state on our national soil.

d. [as heard] The PNC emphasizes the developement and strengthening of relations with the ICO countries, and values the resolutions adopted by the ICO summit conference at Casablanca and Al-Ta'if on support of the Palestinian cause at all levels. The PNC urges the consolidation of relations with the ICO and its member countries.

e. The PNC emphasizes the important role of the Nonaligned Movement and the importance of consolidating and driving forward this role on all levels, and valuing the stands and resolutions of the nonaligned countries regarding the Palestinian people and their just cause. The PNC holds that the policy of the nonaligned countries is the policy which the PNC follows in its international policy.

f. The PNC emphasizes the consolidation of relations with the friendly countries in Latin and Central America, and the Caribbean, and the need to exterts efforts to expand the sphere of friends in that region.

g. The PNC values the stands of the African countries, and the resolutions adopted by the latest OAU summit conference in Addis Ababa, particularly the strong and fundamental stands adopted by the great friends, the African leaders in support of the Palestinian people, their just cause, and the PLO. The PNC charges the PLO Executive Committee to strengthen relations with African and friendly countries on all levels. The PNC emphasizes its support and solidarity with the Namibian people under the leadership of its liberation movement, SWAPO, and the people of South Africa, against the policy of apartheid and oppression.

The PNC charges the PLO Executive Committee with the following:

1. Stepping up political, economic, and cultural activity with the countries of Western Europe and Japan with the aim of developing their positions in these fields, and urging them to take practical steps in this regard; and also expanding recognition of the PLO and the right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent Palestinian state, urging these countries to increase their economic, social, and humanitarian support to the inhabitants of the occupied Palestinian land.

2. The PNC salutes all democratic and progressive forces and nongovernmental organizations which are opposed to imperialism, Zionism, and racial discrimination in the countries of Western Europe, and regards these forces as friendly to the Palestinian people and their struggle. The PNC calls on the PLO Executive Committee to work jointly with these forces, for the sake of making their countries recognize the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people and the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The PNC salutes the friendly countries in Western Europe which supported our people, and which struggle to develop a comprehensive European stand in the interest of our people's cause and struggle.

3. The PNC emphasizes the continuation of the struggle to bring about the isolation of the Zionist entity at the United Nations and in various fields with the help of fraternal countries, and friendly international and regional blocs.

4. The PNC strongly denounces international terrorism, foremost among which is U.S. and Israeli terrorism, which is directed at the Palestinian people, the PLO, the Lebanese people, the Arab nation, and liberation movements in the world. The PNC condemns U.S. attempts which use the fight against terrorism, and international terrorism, as a slogan to attack liberation movements and national struggles in the world.

5. The PNC values the activities and achievements of the special UN committee concerned with enabling the Palestinian people to exercise their inalienable rights in Palestine, particularly the convening of an international conference in Geneva in 1983, in support of the Palestinian people and to restore their inalienable rights. The PNC values what was issued by the Geneva conference and its announcement of programs for joint work. The PNC urges fraternal, friendly, and European countries to support these resolutions and recommendations and help to implement them.

6. The PNC emphasizes its adherence to the principles and Charter of the United Nations, and the UN resolutions which underlined the national inalienable rights of the Palestinian people, in order to establish a just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East; and the rights of all peoples under occupation to practice all forms of struggle for the sake of their national liberation and independence.

The PNC likewise emphasizes its denunciation of all imperialist and Israeli practices which violate international legitimacy, the UN declaration on human rights, the Geneva agreements regarding the inhabitants of the occupied territories, and UN principles, Charter, and resolutions.

Culture Committee Report Approved

GF011832 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The PNC has approved the report prepared by the PNC Culture and Information Committee. The report stresses the need to form a central council for information and a central council for culture that will include qualified people working in these fields. These councils will draw up plans for the activation of cultural work. The report also stresses the need for the establishment of a publishing and distribution house and the development of WAFA and providing it with the necessary qualified people.

The report calls for the completion of the training of personnel qualified in the information field and committed to the PLO and for providing facilities for the organization of conferences for Palestinian intellectuals to draw up plans and put forward views on cultural work.

The report calls for the establishment of cultural centers in the refugee camps and wherever there are Palestinian communities, and to develop the Palestinian communities in the Americas, Asia, and Africa and hold seminars on various topics.

The report emphasizes the important role of the Palestine Research Center and calls for the establishment of a national Palestinian library and a Palestine film institute, paying due attention to children's literature, and the establishment of a central distribution apparatus.

The report calls for the establishment of a PLO central radio [words indistinct].

Khalid al-Hasan on Husayn Speech, Struggle Strategy

JN021030 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic 2 Dec 84 p 11

[Interview with Fatah Central Committee member Khalid al-Hasan by *AL-DUSTUR* correspondent Nizar al-Dissi in Amman — date not given]

[Excerpts] [Nizar al-Dissi] What is your stand on His Majesty King Husayn's proposals on political moves made in his speech at the PNC opening session?

[Khalid al-Hasan] The fault lies in the clamor that was raised on King Husayn's speech, not in the speech itself, and in the manner that some had wanted this speech to be interpreted. Press headlines said his majesty had proposed a political initiative. However, when you read the text of the speech, you will not see an initiative in the political sense. You will see clear agreement with what the PNC had decided during its 16th session — that special relations should be established with Jordan and that the requirements of the Palestinian struggle demand that we establish bilateral cooperation within the Arab arena and with any Arab country to reinforce the PLO's intrinsic strength.

[Al-Dissi] Regarding the PLO's willingness to enter negotiations on the Palestinian issue, do you believe the issue can be resolved politically?

[Al-Hasan] The manner in which you ask your question is the traditional manner which has become the basis of political talk about the future. I believe the question is wrong. We want a just solution. A just solution is the objective whether it is achieved through war or peace. The objective is to enable the Palestinian people achieve their legitimate rights. If this can be achieved through political methods, then we welcome it; otherwise, we will have to use force. If economic strength and military balance are capable of achieving our rights without war, then we accept that. If that is not sufficient, war is inevitable.

[Al-Dissi] Does this mean the PLO could agree to less than its slogan — the liberation of Palestine?

[Al-Hasan] I do not know why you are so infatuated with the wrong questions. There are two strategies in struggle: direct and indirect strategies. Direct strategy is what took place in World War II when the war continued until the enemy unconditionally surrendered. This strategy has components which do not fit the weak. Indirect strategy is used either because of intrinsic weakness or if the circumstances do not allow you to exploit your intrinsic strength.

[Al-Dissi] Could relations be restored with Syria? What are the necessary requirements?

[Al-Hasan] These relations must be restored. We do not seek retaliation. The political leader who bases his action on retaliation is an unsuccessful leader. Our struggle relations are governed by the interest of our people, cause, and struggle. All this requires Arab solidarity due to the Palestinian issue's pan-Arab nature and ability in the international arena due to the international nature of the Palestinian issue.

PLO Says 'Abu Iyad's Remark on GCC 'Distorted'

GF021804 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1600 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] An official spokesman has made the following statement: Some foreign media organs have carried distorted interpretations of some parts of the address of Brother 'Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf] to the PNC, particularly those dealing with the GCC countries.

We wish to emphasize that a misunderstanding has taken place regarding the contents of Brother 'Abu Iyad's speech. The PLO takes pride in the strong relations with the brothers in the GCC countries and governments. The PLO likewise takes pride in the full and courageous support which these fraternal countries have shown to the PLO during the convening of the PNC's 17th session in Amman. The PLO emphasizes its keenness to develop these sincere fraternal relations on the basis of mutual concern for our cause and the present and future of our Arab nation.

Palestinian Dissidents Comment on PNC

DFLP Politburo Issues Statement

JN011305 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] Political Bureau has held a meeting in Damascus to study the results of the PNC's 17th session in Amman and the developments that accompanied it. In a telephone call with our radio, a DFLP spokesman said the Political Bureau asserted that the PNC's convocation was aimed at bypassing the PLO's role and at encroaching on its right as the sole representative of the Palestinian people.

The DFLP spokesman added that the PNC session failed to adopt the Aden-Algiers agreement in its political and organizational aspects. The spokesman said: The Executive Committee that was elected at the Amman session in the absence of a number of the main factions within the Palestinian national movement does not have the right to adopt any decisions that bypass the decisions of the 16th session — decisions which the front warned Amman session of interpreting in a contrary way.

The DFLP Political Bureau added: The success of nation and progressive elements in aborting the attempt to peddle the Jordanian initiative asserts that the cooperation between national trends and elements in Fatah and its cadres and democratic forces will protect the PLO national line and prevent it from being dragged to positions of relinquishment and capitulation.

The DFLP Political Bureau statement adds: This calls for rectifying the abnormal situation resulting from holding the 17th session by beginning an unconditional comprehensive national dialogue in preparation for a unifying National Council that would regain the unity of the main national factions and forces within the PLO's framework.

The DFLP statement asserts that the Aden-Algiers agreement still constitutes the correct basis for dialogue, for regaining unity, and for protecting the PLO's national line.

PFLP Rejects Results of Meeting

JN011752 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Following a meeting in Damascus today, the PFLP Political Bureau considered the PNC that was held in Amman as a divisionist council. The PFLP Political Bureau rejected the PNC's political and organizational results. It stressed that it adheres to the 16th PNC session, and to resuming the comprehensive dialogue on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement. The PFLP also affirmed its adherence to the joint command and the Democratic Alliance despite the differences within the joint command.

PLF Condemns Resolutions, Supports Al-Fahum

JN301248 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Beirut — The Palestinian Liberation Front has strongly condemned 'Arafat's divisionist meeting in Amman, affirming that its resolutions are illegitimate because they were issued by an illegitimate meeting in the den of agentry in Amman. In a statement today the front said 'Arafat's meeting was held to consecrate the path of division and treason. It declared its support for a national front in Jordan in order to foil plots hostile to the Arab nation which are being implemented by agent tools. The front renewed its support for PLO unity and Khalid al-Fahum's legitimate leadership of the PNC. It said that Damascus is the land of the Palestinian resistance and that the Syrian leadership will eventually lead the Arab nation to victory over its enemies.

Husayn, Mubarak, 'Arafat Criticized

JN030653 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0315 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Palestinian resistance groups as well as the Arab nationalist forces are continuing their denunciation and condemnation of the Husayn-'Arafat arrangements and their initiative in coordination with the Egyptian regime. In a statement the PFLP announced that the developments that accompanied holding 'Arafat's council in Amman have resulted in great threats to the Palestinian national action. It called for closing national ranks to face expected developments, affirming that the Lebanese nationalist- Palestinian resistance-Syrian triangle is capable of overcoming the current Palestinian crisis.

The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine affirmed the need for concerted efforts to preserve the PLO unity, which is threatened by the Amman council resolutions. The PFLP-GC stressed the need to confront the move of the reactionary axis, represented by the Iraqi, Egyptian, and Jordanian regimes, toward the U.S. settlement. The Palestinian Liberation Front said that current Palestinian action must center on confronting the symbols of treason and blocking the way before the Husayn-Mubarak initiative and their agreement with 'Arafat.

Arab League Ministers Defer Action on PLO Passports

LD021912 Kuwait KUNA in English 1657 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Tunis, Dec 2 (KUNA) — Arab interior ministers said here Sunday that they would prepare a "comprehensive plan" for security liaison between Arab League member states. Winding up their annual meeting here one day before schedule, the ministers said they would also boost liaison between three inter-Arab internal security bodies — the Baghdad-based Arab Crime Prevention Bureau, the Damascus-based Police Bureau and the Arab narcotics office headquartered in Amman.

A final communique following the talks said that the ministers had agreed to "ease" regulations restricting movement between Arab countries, a longstanding agenda item. No details were given of how this would be done or whether specific concrete measures would be implemented in this respect.

On another issue of widespread concern, the ministers deferred action on a request that the PLO be allowed to begin issuing passports to Palestinians currently travelling on a variety of travel documents. A draft PLO resolution on the issue was forwarded to Arab League-sponsored "specialist committees" for further discussion.

The ministers decide to set up a special rescue and civil defence bureau in Casablanca, venue of next year's ministerial conference.

The meeting was wound up 24 hours before schedule after all agenda items had been discussed.

GULF AFFAIRS

Gulf Papers Comment on GCC Summit Conference

GF301816 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0730 GMT 30 Nov 84

[From the press review]

[Excerpt] Manama, 30 Nov (WAKH) — The UAE newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* has termed the Kuwait summit "a considerable addition to the mammoth structure whose cornerstone was laid in Abu Dhabi and which rose in Manama, Riyadh and Doha in the past 4 years — a short period in the life of people." The paper stressed that "it became certain to everyone that this Arab Gulf coalition is an inseparable part of the larger Arab coalition. This Arab Gulf coalition is an oasis of peace and an expression of friendliness and amity. It is neither a threat to anybody nor is it directed against any side. It is not an immature creature that needs the tutelage or the protection of any side. It is certainly capable of protecting itself, its territories and even the interests of the whole world in this vital region."

The Qatari newspaper *AL-RAYAH* said the resolutions of the fifth summit provided a strong momentum to implement achievements in the various local fields. Through such achievements it is expected that numerous agreements and programs will be put into effect so that the children of the GCC countries will realize the positive steps attained through their procession and thus this becomes an actual fact after being a hope.

The paper then praised the ideal method through which the meetings of the Gulf summit and of the various committees which stem from the summits meet "where nothing is expressed but through reason and nothing is done but through persuasion." The paper stressed that this style helped in the daily successes attained by the GCC. The paper continued saying that the region's countries are looking forward to further action and achievements. They also desire a firmer reaction between the aspirations of the leaders and the desires of their peoples.

The Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* said the most outstanding result of the fifth GCC summit was what Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad, Kuwaiti deputy prime minister, foreign minister, and information minister, said in his press conference yesterday when he talked about a joint Gulf military force to ward off any dangers which might threaten the Gulf countries.

We are not divulging a military secret when we say — according to the recent report released by the Institute of Strategic Studies in London — that most of the GCC countries possess, according to the report of this institute, great armaments and small numbers — where this situation is justifiable. The hazards exist and the capabilities of purchasing weapons also exist. What remains is the limited manpower as compared to the population. Under such circumstances it is dangerous to consider banking on others to carry out a salvage operation when needed.

AL-QABAS: Relations With Egypt Not Discussed by GCC

GF021416 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Muhammad al-Burjus report]

[Text] Commenting on the conclusion of the GCC summit in Kuwait, an informed source has told *AL-QABAS* that with regard to the political and economic weight of the GCC, the GCC summit in Kuwait was a complete move to the stage of implementation.

The source told *AL-QABAS* that the restoration of relations with Egypt was not officially discussed during the meetings of the fifth GCC summit because the boycott resolution was taken at an Arab summit conference, and another Arab summit conference is required to change it. The source expected that this subject will be discussed at the postponed future Arab summit conference in Riyadh.

On the discussion of diplomatic relations with the Eastern bloc in general and the USSR in particular, the source said: Such a decision is the private concern of each country. Every country has its own understanding in evaluating any diplomatic relationship which it seeks to establish with any other state. The source quoted the example of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the UAE and the PRC.

In conclusion, the source emphasized that the GCC summit adopted some resolutions which were not announced in the final statement because of their connection with certain plans in various fields.

AL-SIYASAH Reports GCC Property Ownership Law

GF021830 Kuwait AL-SIYASAH in Arabic 1 Dec 84 pp 1, 20

["Exclusive" report]

[Text] The fifth GCC summit has adopted the property ownership law prepared by the Legal Affairs Administration at the GCC Secretariat. The law will allow citizens of GCC states to own properties in all the GCC states. The law is based on the second clause of the eighth article of the property ownership joint economic agreement. Following are details of what has been adopted by the summit. Detailed legislation and charters will be adopted later by the executive administrations in each GCC state:

— GCC full citizens are allowed to possess one property or building in a residential area in another GCC state, the total area of which is not to exceed 3,000 square meters.

— The property shall be for habitation by the owner or his family.

— If the property is a piece of land the owner must begin developing it within 3 years after its registration under his name. Construction must be completed within 5 years from that date.

— If construction has not been completed within the given period, the concerned state has the right to confiscate and sell it, and compensate the owner the value of the property at the time

of its original purchase or its present sale value, using the lower of the two figures. The owner still has the right to appeal to the concerned party. The state can extend the period if reasons for not completing the construction are found convincing.

— The owner shall not have the right to take any action with regard to the property before the lapse of 8 years from the date of the property's registration. In an exceptional situation, or in case of utmost necessity, the owner shall have the right to take action with regard to the property before the end of the given period under the condition that he must have prior permission from the concerned parties.

— If the reason for ownership is inheritance, then the owner shall be treated as a citizen of the state in which the property is located.

— If the owner — according to these regulations — is a national of one of the GCC states through naturalization, then 10 years must lapse from the date of his naturalization before he can obtain property.

— Full and naturalized GCC citizens are allowed to rent properties or to use them in economic projects in any member state and are permitted to conduct business in these states. They shall have the right to sell or mortgage these properties according to the laws of the concerned state.

— Properties which lie in the boundaries of the Holy Mecca and Medinah are not subjected to these regulations.

— The regulations do not contradict with the rights of a concerned state to confiscate property in the general interest in return for just compensation to the owner according to the laws binding the citizens of the state without violating the right of the owner to possess another property. The regulations do not contradict with the state's right to ban the ownership of property or to make use of it in certain regions for security reasons.

— The regulations guarantee equal rights in all members. They do not violate rights existing in the past or to be granted by all or some of members in the future.

— These regulations are to be implemented within 3 months after they have been adopted by the GCC Supreme Council.

— An evaluation will be conducted by the ministerial council and ministers of foreign affairs after 5 years from the date they have been adopted. The evaluation will not affect the rights gained by the citizens during this period regarding the property.

BAHRAIN

Amir Reaffirms Support for Palestinians

GF010523 Manama GULF DAILY NEWS in English 1 Dec 84 p 8

[Excerpt] The amir of Bahrain, H.H. Shaykh 'Isa ibn Sulman Al Khalifah, has confirmed his country's complete and unlimited support to the Palestinian people's struggle under the PLO command. He also backed their sole and legitimate representative in restoring their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination, to return to their homeland and create their own independent state.

In his address yesterday marking the International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian people, the amir said Israel's occupation of the Arab land has inflicted a lot of tragedies on the Mideast peoples. "Since Israel's creation in 1948, the country has been flouting the simplest legal rights of the Palestinians and perpetrating all sorts of atrocities against that Arab people," the Amir said. "Celebrating the day of solidarity with the Palestinian people reflects our sympathy with them in their ordeal and underscores the necessity of finding a just solution."

Bahrain Daily Views PNC Decisions As 'Moderate'

GF021956 Manama AKHBAR AL-KHALIJ in Arabic 2 Dec 84 p 1, 5

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The decisions adopted by the PNC were extremely moderate regarding the conflicts in the Palestinian arena. These decisions have affirmed the soundness of the line of the Palestinian revolution and adherence to the correct national line and maintenance of a balance in confronting internal and foreign pressures. No one can accuse the 17th session of the PNC — which convened in Amman — of increasing or deepening the Palestinian split. These decisions have left the options open: relations with Jordan, reconciliation with Syria, contacts with Egypt, and the support of other Arab countries.

These decisions have emphasized the survival of the current Palestinian leadership which has been accepted by the majority of the Palestinian people. These decisions have not burned bridges with the Palestinian opposition or brought despair to themselves. Contrary to what was predicted by the opposition, the PNC has not backed away from any decisions adopted at previous sessions. UN Security Council Resolution 242 remains rejected because it refers to the Palestinians as refugees without a homeland and state. All the initiatives presented in the Palestinian arena have been rejected except the Fes plan.

Due to these successful accomplishments by the PNC meeting, the Palestinian revolution will continue along its path without fear. It can overcome any obstacles engineered by parties opposed to it. The goal remains clear: the liberation of all Palestinian soil. Whatever discussions might be held or initiatives and projects presented, armed struggle will remain the active method for liberation and it is the reason for the existence of the Palestinian revolution itself.

KUWAIT

Defense Ministry Clarifies Remarks on Saudi Arabia

LD030848 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0806 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 3 Dec (KUNA) — An official source at the Kuwaiti Defense Ministry today said that remarks concerning the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia in a statement by Defense Minister

Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim to the *AL-WATAN* and *AL-NAHAR* newspapers have been misunderstood. The source expressed his appreciation for the highly proficient Saudi military expertise in operating the most modern military equipment, including the early warning aircraft, AWACS. The source said that he was certain that no foreign military bases are to be found on the territory of the brother country and that what the defense minister meant when he talked about AWACS aircraft was the center that controls the operation of these aircraft which is supervised by the Saudi command; it was not intended to suggest otherwise.

The source also expressed Kuwait's appreciation for the continuing cooperation between the two defense ministries of the two brother countries.

Minister Denies Iraqi Forces Crossed Borders
LD021019 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0947 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Dec (KUNA) — Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn denied here today that Iraqi forces crossed Kuwaiti borders last week. In reply to a question from KUNA about a report attributed to a London-based paper that Iraqi forces crossed Kuwaiti borders, the minister said that this report and its conclusions are void of truth and that the Kuwaiti Government is extremely keen on its fraternal relations with its sister Iraqi republic, just as it is keen on preserving the national rights of the Kuwaiti people and informing them about every matter that concerns them.

Defense Minister on Measures Against 'Threats'
LD020947 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0752 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Kuwait, 2 Dec (KUNA) — In an interview published here today Kuwaiti Defense Minister Shaykh Salim Sabah al-Salim said Kuwait is erecting defensive military installations on the two islands of Warbah and Bubiyan. He noted that the two islands are part of Kuwaiti territory "and it is not unusual for us to use them in a way that serves our defensive and security interests." He went on to say "we must face any threat...and any word spoken by a leader, that carries any kind of military threat, we take seriously and interpret as meaning that he wants to wage war against us." He stressed that "it is my duty as defense minister to take the necessary precautions which include protecting the two islands in case of an attack against them." Shaykh Salim pointed out that Kuwait has forces stationed on the two islands as well as plans for fire cover with missiles or artillery. He added "it is only natural that we should defend these two islands as we defend the whole country."

Meanwhile the defense minister denied that Kuwait has rejected an American offer to provide Kuwait with radar that will receive the information gathered by the American AWACS from its base in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. "Kuwait is studying the offer and has not rejected it," he said. *THE WASHINGTON POST* reported last Friday that Kuwait has rejected this American offer. Shaykh Salim also confirmed that there are a number of Kuwaiti military personel receiving training in the United States and the USSR.

Hungarian Minister Meets Foreign Minister
LD012142 Kuwait Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs and information, conferred this morning at his office with Dr Zoltan Juhar, Hungarian minister of domestic trade and tourism, who is currently visiting the country. During the meeting, Kuwaiti-Hungarian relations were reviewed and ways to promote them were discussed. Other aspects of cooperation between the two countries and ways of developing them were also discussed.

OMAN

PRC Justice Minister Makes Statement, Departs
GF021045 Muscat Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] PRC Justice Minister Zou Yu and the accompanying delegation left the country today following a 7-day official visit to the Sultanate. In a statement to our radio correspondent, the minister praised the gigantic efforts which the government of the Sultanate is exerting under the leadership of His Majesty Sultan Qabus ibn Sa'id to construct Oman, which are represented in the Sultanate's economic development and the preservation of its independence.

The minister expressed thanks for the good hospitality and welcome which they received during their visit. He said that the Sultanate of Oman and the PRC are linked by an old friendship and that this friendship will further deepen during the coming days.

In his statement, the PRC minister said that he held talks with the officials at the Ministry of Justice, Awqaf, and Islamic Affairs. He said that talks on the justice and judiciary issues of both countries were fruitful. Through these talks, the two sides exchanged special memorandums for joint cooperation in the field of justice between the two friendly countries. The minister concluded his statement by saying that he is totally confident that the relations between the Sultanate and the PRC will develop further in the political, economic, scientific, technological, trade, and justice fields.

The PRC justice minister and the accompanying delegation were seen off at the airport by Hilal ibn Ahmad Albu Sa'idi, minister of justice, awqaf, and Islamic affairs; the PRC ambassador to the Sultanate; and a number of senior officials at the Ministry of Justice, Awqaf, and Islamic affairs.

SAUDI ARABIA

Kingdom Reportedly To Establish Parliament
JN010849 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Dec 84 p 1

[Text] Riyadh — Exclusive — Saudi Arabia has begun work to establish a Saudi parliament in the form of a consultative council. This is considered a new democratic experiment in Saudi Arabia.

AL-RA'Y sources in Saudi Arabia said King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz is very enthusiastic about the consultative council.

Yasir 'Arafat Arrives for Visit 3 Dec
GF031010 Jeddah Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat has arrived on a visit to the Kingdom. Upon arrival he was received by Amir of Riyadh, His Royal Highness Prince Salman ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and a number of senior officials.

Riyadh Commentary on 17th PNC Session
LD302333 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Husayn al-Askari commentary]

[Text] The PNC ended its 17th session yesterday by issuing a political statement and choosing the new Executive Committee.

After a week of deliberations and a comprehensive review of the different aspects of the Palestinian position and the tasks of this stage, the PNC ended its 17th session, stressing the inevitability of the Palestinian march on the path of liberation and return. This is what has been stressed in the political statement of the council, issued yesterday in Amman.

The political statement pointed out the PNC resolution that affirms the drive to realize the strategic objective of the march of the Palestinian people, that is, a return to their own country and the establishment of an independent state.

Undoubtedly, the choice of the new Executive Committee and the retention of Yasir 'Arafat as its leader, has reflected the unanimity of the Palestinian people through its National Council in consolidating the legality of its political existence and symbolizing the unity of its leadership, which are both epitomized in the PLO by its Executive Committee. This is what has led observers to conclude that the Palestinian decisions are taken unanimously and that the convening of the PNC conferred on the political legitimacy the character of popular support. It is possible to say, in the light of this reality, that the PNC has wanted, through the re-election of the PLO Executive Committee under the chairmanship of Yasir 'Arafat, to go all the way in exploiting the long-term international support and backing, which have been secured by the organization over the last years.

Whatever the substance of the Palestinian choice might be, the criteria of this substance are an internal matter, and the issue of decisionmaking goes back to the Palestinian consensus, which we hope will remain strong and independent in this direction to the benefit of the Palestinian people and their faithful cause.

The convocation of the PNC 17th session was not an ordinary one. The decision to convene this session and its results have been of paramount importance, and they will have effects on Palestinian national action in the next stage.

Therefore, it is necessary to wait for the repercussions of these results and decisions on the tasks of the next stage. However, the resolutions brought about by the political statement of the PNC constitute the platform for future action. They reflect, as a whole, the features of the future action during the next stage. The most prominent of these features is the agreement on the joint Palestinian-Jordanian move, as proposed by His Majesty King Husayn. This emphasizes the peaceful solution for the Middle East dispute through an international conference, taking into account the Arab peace plan put forward by the Fes summit and considering it as an initiative which represents the Palestinian working paper for peace in the Middle East. Thus, the Palestinian people have come out of the PNC 17th session stronger than ever with regard to their will and unanimity in confronting the challenges and in its determination to win their faithful cause.

Riyadh Views King Husayn's Egyptian Visit
LD021430 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Hamza Muhsin al-Saqqaf commentary]

[Text] The visit by Jordanian monarch His Majesty King Hysayn to Egypt, which began yesterday, falls within the framework of consolidation of relations following the resumption of relations between Jordan and Egypt since it was announced last Setember. This is reflected by the level of the Jordanian monarch's delegation, which includes the prime minister, the chief of the Royal Court, the foreign minister and a number of high-ranking officers of the Jordanian Army, led by the chief of staff.

However, the attention of many observers has been drawn toward this visit within the scope of peace prospects in the Middle East. Although this topic is among those scheduled for discussion during the talks, it ranks second on the list of joint desires to reinforce relations between the two countries, for several reasons. At the forefront of those could be the fact that this is the first visit to Cairo in 7 years by the Jordanian monarch marking the resumption of relations between the two countries, after his last visit to Egypt in 1977. Furthermore, to be engaged at this stage in the peace process, and in a way that some international political and information circles have described as bypassing the differences in viewpoints, could be considered a step forward on the road of Jordanian-Palestinian joint activity, as exemplified by the proposal that His Majesty King Husayn presented to the PNC at its recent session in Amman, a proposal the council decided to refer to the PLO Executive Committee for a decision.

Hence, the Egyptian-Jordanian talks on the Middle East crisis are considered as a mere review of the situation within the framework of exploring standpoints, without including the Palestinian question or touching upon advanced stages on the road of coordinating stands or adopting decisions.

The statements by responsible circles in Cairo confirm this analytical view of the current situation during the Jordanian monarch's visit to Egypt, when Egyptian Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali following the first round of talks between the two sides last night, announced that the meeting of the Jordanian monarch

with the Egyptian president reviewed the stands of Egypt, Jordan and the PLO on the situation in the Middle East.

French Journal Interviews Foreign Minister

GF301918 Manama WAKH in English 1645 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, Nov 30, (WAKH) — Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal affirmed that the real objective of the GCC military strategy is the protection of the Gulf region through self potentials. "The principle of self-dependence in self-protection will have a positive role in preserving security and stability on the international policy," he said.

In an interview with the Paris-based magazine *AL-MUSTAQBAL* to be published Saturday in conjunction with Gulf News Agency, Al-Faysal said as for the policy of GCC military strategy "the unification or diversification of arms sources is part of the strategy but not an end in itself." "It is part of forming a Gulf force capable of moving under all circumstances," he added.

On the Iraq-Iran war, Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the GCC states are doing their best to prevent the widespread of the war. [as received] "The two warring parties should end their dispute through peaceful means and direct their energies to serve Arab and Islamic issues," he said. The Saudi minister hoped that Iran would redeem its stance and accept the aspired peaceful solution. "The GCC states are willing to launch any initiative to solve the dispute peacefully with Iran provided that it meets Iraq's desire," he said.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal denied a link between the recent visit to Tehran by Syrian vice president 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam and Syrian Foreign Minister Faruk al-Shar' and the Gulf initiative to end the war. "We hope that those who are on good terms with Iran would convince our brothers in Tehran to end the war through peaceful means," he said.

The Saudi foreign minister pointed out that the responsibility of the region's security and stability rests on all the region's states because they are "a single [word indistinct] working jointly."

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal affirmed that the interception for any violation of Saudi airspace is a natural matter controlled by Saudi sovereignty and not by circumstances of the Iraq-Iran war. "The continuation of the war bears all contradictions and dangers threatening Gulf states," he added.

Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal stressed that Saudi policy toward Iran is based on mutual respect of independence and non-interference in domestic affairs irrespective of the kind of regime. "We are keen to have not only natural relations with Iran but distinguished as well," he said.

Regarding relations with the United States after Reagan's success in the elections, Prince Sa'ud said: "I think there is no contradiction in Arab views concerning the establishment of good relations with Washington based on mutual interests." He expressed the hope that the United States would be fair in its views toward the Middle East issue and the Arab-Israeli conflict taking into consideration the legal rights of the Palestinian people.

Regarding relations with the Soviet Union, he affirmed that the non-existence of diplomatic ties between the Kingdom and the Soviet Union does not mean that Saudi Arabia ignores the Soviet Union. It also does not mean that the Kingdom devalues the Soviet stand pertaining to the Palestinian cause and the Arab-Israeli conflict in particular, he added. "Diplomatic relations are controlled by certain circumstances which did not exist before with the Soviet Union and we hope that they would be realised in future," Prince Sa'ud said.

Prince Sa'ud hoped that the Soviet Union would approve the Afghan people's rights as it did with that of the Palestinians. "This also does not mean that there is not contact or messages or continuous consultations between us and the Soviet Union." he added.

Prince Sa'ud stressed the Kingdom's keenness on Egypt's return to the Arab fold. "There must be a unanimous resolution concerning its return," he said.

He affirmed that his country will continue making efforts to help Lebanon.

Concerning the present non-existence of a Saudi Embassy in Beirut, Prince Sa'ud pointed out that this is due to internal Lebanese security reasons and not to Saudi will or desire.

He stressed the Kingdom's keenness on Palestinian unity. "Any rift inside the PLO will shake the Arab strategy established since 1965 till now," he said. Prince Sa'ud confirmed that Saudi Arabia is not a party in the inter-Palestinian rift. "I sincerely hope that the Arab states would not interfere in this matter and should refuse any fragmentation in the Palestinian rank," he said. He stressed his country's support for the Palestinian legitimacy. He described the Palestinian situation as dangerous. "It would be extremely dangerous if the rift dissolving the PLO legitimacy occurred," he said.

Regarding the Kingdom's relations with African countries, Prince Sa'ud said that the cooperation between the Kingdom and African countries in economic, social and political domains is rapidly developing. He pointed out that Saudi Arabia has recently opened at least ten embassies in the African Continent.

He described the Saudi Relations with the Islamic world as "relations of intimacy."

AL-BILAD on GCC Cooperation, Accomplishments

GF011446 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 0400 GMT 1 Dec 84

[From the press review]

[Text] On the fifth GCC summit, the Saudi newspaper *AL-BILAD* said that the conference is new proof affirming cooperation among the GCC leaders and their great capability for shouldering responsibility. The decisions adopted truly empha-

size the dimensions of the great responsibility to build the future of the GCC states. The steps taken by the GCC have determined a strategy for defense, security, and social building.

The newspaper added that the summit concern about ending the Iraq-Iran war is an active step toward achieving a comprehensive peace in the region. The GCC's concern about using every means to achieve peace shows the world the seriousness and the importance of the Gulf move.

On the same topic, the Saudi paper *'UKAZ* said that by the will of God, His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz and the GCC leaders were able to lay the basic foundation of GCC cooperation which is now developing daily. His Majesty expressed his pleasure at what has been achieved toward GCC cooperation. The paper added: "In the Islamic and Arab arena, the GCC is trying to achieve Arab and Islamic goals." The paper quoted his majesty as saying that the GCC [words indistinct] will be the shield of the Arab and Islamic nation.

UAE

Kenyan Ministers Arrive in Dubayy 2 Dec

GF021147 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0854 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Dubayy, 2 Dec (WAKH) — Kiprono Biwott, Kenyan minister of energy and regional development; and George Saitoti, Kenyan minister of finance and planning, arrived in Dubayy today on a visit of several days to the UAE. During the visit they will hold talks with officials of the Abu Dhabi Arab Economic Development Fund.

KHALEEJ TIMES Reviews GCC Summit Communique

GF301224 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 30 Nov 84 p 6

[Text] The fifth GCC summit has ended in Kuwait on, as was only to be expected, a note of complete unanimity on all Arab and international issues discussed and with a pledge to widen the horizons of political, economic and social cooperation among the six member-states. The joint communique issued at the end of the summit yesterday afternoon fully reflects the Gulf spirit of combining idealism with practical realism. Thus, the document speaks of consolidating ties in a way that deepens the "feelings of belonging" of each Gulf citizen and reinforces his faith that he is an "intergal part of one framework." At the same time, the communique tackles current issues such as the Iran-Iraq war and cooperation in the defence and security sectors.

The words of the communique are muted. But the heart-felt anguish of the GCC states over the Gulf war can be clearly felt, and in what can be a significant indication, the communique expresses the member-countries' readiness to carry out any "direct endeavour" which could achieve progress towards dialogue and negotiation. The council, the communique adds, has laid down "certain conceptions" in this regard which it hopes will meet the required response. This is clearly an offer to renew mediation between Iran and Iraq on the basis of an agreed formula which it is expected would draw a more favourable reaction from Iran than has been the case with other proposals.

The communique's reference to a "direct endeavour" is coupled with an appeal to Iran to participate in efforts aimed at finding a solution based on an attainment of the rights of both parties. The exact dimensions of the proposed new formula are not known, but it will be earnestly hoped that the regime in Tehran will study it carefully and will not react to it with the kind of intemperate haste that has been its wont — and which contrasts with the positive attitude of Iraq towards UN resolutions and the efforts of the Islamic Conference Organisation and the Non-aligned Movement.

Where defence and security among the member-states are concerned the summit was expected to endorse the outlines of a joint policy evolved in a meeting of GCC foreign and defence ministers at Abha, Saudi Arabia, in September. The meeting had considered and approved a security plan which called for the formation of a joint Gulf force and a collective air defence policy. The summit communique does not go into details, but it does state that the Gulf leaders reviewed the results achieved by specialised committees in security and defence affairs and emphasised the significance of their work, "which seek to translate the principles of self-reliance into tangible reality." A report by the GULF NEWS AGENCY says that the summit participants agreed to upgrade military ties by forming a joint force under a unified military command. This would be a logical outcome of not only the immediate situation in the Gulf but indeed of one of the founding principles of the GCC: that of collective self-reliance and total rejection of any outside intervention in the region. After the unified economic agreement, which is already being implemented, this will be the first major attempt at unification.

A review of the economic agreement itself was one of the major preoccupations of the summit, and the increase in trade exchanges resulting from it was noted with satisfaction. In trying to broaden the area of cooperation, the summit agreed to a formula "organising the right of appropriation" for citizens of member-states which would facilitate the owning of property by a national of one GCC state in the other.

No GCC summit could end, given the concern about it repeatedly expressed by all leaders of the member-states, without a call to end Arab differences. The council considered it a "national obligation" to express its readiness to take part in any joint Arab effort to eliminate tensions and seek an agreement which bypasses bilateral disputes and concentrates on issues of wider concern, such as, of course, the Palestine question. An Arab summit has long been delayed because of the entrenched positions of some countries which have made a consensus impossible. The GCC's hope apparently is that it might be possible not to discuss issues that divide but only those on which unity is possible so that the enemy can be effectively confronted. Whether this hope will be reciprocated by the other Arab countries remains to be seen. But the initiative that the GCC leaders have taken in this matter and on the Gulf war clearly mark out the Kuwait summit as a movement towards peace.

AL-BAYAN Lauds Results of GCC Summit

GF011746 Dubayy AL-BAYAN in Arabic 30 Nov 84 p 1

[Editorial: "Collective Intrinsic Security"]

[Text] The fifth GCC summit has taken a big step toward the achievement of integrated collective intrinsic security for the area countries and toward sparing these countries the threat of foreign intervention and safeguarding the achievements that have been accomplished through struggle and hard work in the past years.

The decision to set up a joint military force is a direct and practical embodiment of the GCC states' interest in achieving collective security. The seriousness of the leaders of the GCC states in achieving collective security is demonstrated by their agreement in principle to set up a Gulf military industry so that arms will not be used as a means of pressure on the GCC states in making their political decisions.

The announcement by the GCC states of their readiness to make any endeavor toward ending the Iraqi-Iranian war is a continuation of the policy of these states on the war — a policy that is represented by the need to resolve differences between the two warring Muslim countries by peaceful means and not by the futile waste of lives. At the same time the six GCC states realize that the concept of collective security for the region will be achieved only through an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war — a war that is used as a pretext by the big powers in their attempt to maintain a presence in the Gulf.

On the Arab level the GCC states declared their readiness to take part in any collective Arab effort to eliminate the present tension in inter-Arab relations and to seek to bring about an agreement that will place Arab interests above all other considerations, and thereby demonstrated their awareness that they are an indivisible part of the Arab world and their security is an indivisible part of the wider Arab security.

The GCC summit has also reacted positively to the aspirations of the inhabitants of the region toward economic development by seeking to create a unified economic region for the six GCC states by making it possible for the nationals of any of the GCC countries to move capital from one GCC country to another and to have the right to own property in any GCC state.

Joint Saudi-UAE Air Exercise To Take Place

GF302016 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1730 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 30 Nov (WAKH) — A Saudi air contingent arrived in Abu Dhabi today to take part in joint training exercises with the UAE Air Force. It was received upon arrival at Al-Zafrah Air Base in Abu Dhabi by the UAE commander of the Air Force and a number of senior officers of the Armed Forces. The commander of the Saudi contingent stated that the joint air exercises among the GCC members mirror the extent of firm military cooperation in accordance with the instructions of the leaders of the GCC countries. The commander of the joint air training exercises stated that these training exercises are held among the GCC countries. A similar training exercise was held between the Kuwaiti and the UAE Air Forces. He expressed his hope that these training exercises next year will include the air forces of all the member countries. These joint aerial exercises are scheduled to last several days.

PDRY

Lebanese Communist Action Official Arrives

GF011502 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Brother Mastur al-As'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization [LCAO], arrived in Aden today. He will participate in the functions of the 17th anniversary of national independence. In a statement to ANA, Brother Mastur al-As'ad expressed his pleasure over his visit to the PDRY. He expressed the support of the Lebanese people and the progressive powers in general for the struggle of the PDRY people, party, and the government under the leadership of the YSP so as to strengthen the progress of national independence in order to build society.

Brother al-As'ad said that he will discuss with the YSP Central Committee and government leaders the latest developments in Lebanon, and the determination of the Lebanese people to abolish all the agreements aimed at undermining Lebanese sovereignty and unity. Brother al-As'ad hailed the PDRY role in supporting the struggle of the Lebanese people to achieve progress.

He was received at Aden Airport by a number of officials from the YSP Central Committee Secretariat.

Confers With Official

GF030730 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 3 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Brother 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the Central Committee, received in his office yesterday Brother Nasir al-As'ad, member of the Political Bureau of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization. During the meeting they exchanged views on the developments currently taking place in the Arab region, particularly what is taking place in the Lebanese and the Palestinian arenas in addition to the increasing hazards that result from the intensification of the imperialist-Zionist-reactionary onslaught against the Arab national liberation movement.

Brother Nasir al-As'ad expressed the gratitude of the Lebanese Communist Action Organization for the distinguished role that is played by the YSP in order to forge the unity of the Palestinian resistance factions and the various factions of the Arab national liberation movements. He expressed his full solidarity with the PDRY in confronting various forms of the imperialist-reactionary plots against it and in confronting the efforts designed to tighten the economic, political and media siege against it. He also lauded the efforts exerted by our country in order to reinforce peaceful relations and forms of fruitful cooper-

ation between the two parts of the Yemeni homeland toward restoring its unity on democratic bases and through peaceful channels.

Brothers 'Abd al-Ghani 'Abd al-Qadir and Nasir al-As'ad expressed their satisfaction with the current level of relations between the YSP and the Lebanese Communist Action Organization. This reinforces the joint struggle of the two fraternal Yemeni and the Lebanese fraternal people against imperialism, Zionism, and reactionaries.

Reportage on Visit of Jordan's King Husayn

Husayn Arrives in Cairo

NC011002 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0958 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Jordan's King Husayn, his wife, and an accompanying delegation, arrived in Cairo this morning on a 3-day visit to Egypt in response to an invitation extended by President Husni Mubarak.

Arriving at Cairo airport at 1145, the Jordanian king was received by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife, and by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali and his wife. The Jordanian king was also received by Husayn Hamami, Jordan's ambassador to Cairo; Ihab Wahbah, Egypt's ambassador to Jordan; Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs; and Aide-de-Camp Staff Major General Hasan al-Akhras.

King Husayn is accompanied by a delegation comprising Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat; Chief of the Royal Court Marwan al-Qasim; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Information Minister Layla Sharaf; Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib; and Air Force Commander Brigadier General Ihasan Shardam.

President Mubarak and his wife received the Jordanian monarch as he disembarked from the plane, and they embraced warmly. They also exchanged cordial and fraternal words of welcome. President Husni Mubarak and the Jordanian monarch then proceeded to the airport lounge where they spent a short time. The two leaders and the accompanying delegation then proceeded to Al-Qubbah Palace.

The official reception ceremony for the Jordanian monarch will be held at Al-Qubbah Palace.

'Ali, Al-Majid on Visit

NC011235 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali said that King Husayn's visit to Cairo expresses the close fraternal ties between the Egyptian and Jordanian people. Speaking after the arrival ceremonies held for the Jordanian monarch, the prime minister said that both this visit and the decisions made by the PNC in Amman describe a solidarity march. Certainly, he said, there is movement along the path to peace. He also expressed his hope that — through Arab solidarity — a just and overall solution will be found for the Palestinian issue.

Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the visit provides an opportunity for consultation and exchange of opinion on the Arab situation in general, current and future developments in the region, and the PNC meeting and its outcome.

The foreign minister added that the visit is a purposeful one and that it expresses the strong ties and close friendship between President Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn, and between the Egyptian and Jordanian peoples. The visit brings about an atmosphere of satisfaction in both countries. 'Abd al-Majid also pointed out that polarization is not our purpose. In Egypt, he said, we are looking forward to seeing the Arab family heading in one direction — concord.

Mubarak, Husayn Begin Talks

NC011513 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1453 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak this afternoon held the first session of discussions with His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan at the Republican Palace.

At the same time, members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations met. This session was attended on the Egyptian side by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali; Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid; Information Minister Sefwat al-Sharif; Dr Kamal al-Janzuri, minister of planning and international cooperation; Dr Usamah al-Baz, first under secretary at the Foreign Ministry and head of the President's Office for Political Affairs; and Ambassador Ihab Wahbah, Egypt's ambassador in Jordan.

The Jordanian side to the discussions included Prime Minister Ahmad 'Baydat; Marwan al-Qasim, chief of the Royal Court; Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri; Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf; Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib; Air Force Commander Brigadier General Ihasan Shardam; and Ambassador Husayn Hamami, Jordan's ambassador in Cairo.

Discuss Middle East, Gulf

NC011627 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Official talks between President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan have begun in the Republican Palace in Al-Qubbah, while members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations held a similar meeting.

The members of the Egyptian and Jordanian delegations joined the talks between the president and King Husayn 75 minutes after they started.

The radio correspondent learned that the discussions dealt with the Middle East situation and the Palestinian issue, in light of the resolutions issued by the PNC during its 17th session held in Amman. The talks also dealt with the Lebanese situation, Iraqi-Iranian war developments, and the attempts to put an end to this war. The talks also dealt with strengthening bilateral relations in various fields.

Al-Baz Reports on Talks

NC011818 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1755 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — Dr Usamah al-Baz, Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential

Office for Political Affairs, has said, following the discussions which President Husni Mubarak has had with King Husayn of Jordan, that we are presently seeking to revive tripartite Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. He said: We are prepared to expand this coordination to be quadripartite and to include Syria.

Dr al-Baz said: We should not forget that Syria also has territory being occupied, in addition to Syria's pan-Arab responsibility toward the Middle East question.

He added: On this basis we believe that coordination among any of these parties is a positive phenomenon.

Dr al-Baz stressed that without a strong Arab stance we cannot envisage the presence of significant action. Dr Usamah al-Baz said that the discussions between President Mubarak and King Husayn dealt with military and informational affairs.

Dr al-Baz added that the directives of both his majesty the king and the president emphasized the need for speeding up the establishment of the required procedures for the movement of the two states' citizens, for the exchange of commodities, and for a gradual abolishment of the barriers so as to achieve the required interaction between the citizens of both countries. They also emphasized the need for popular relations to be at the same level as that of official relations, and for consultations to be at the same level as that of the strong relations between his majesty the king and President Mubarak.

Dr al-Baz pointed out that President Mubarak and King Husayn also discussed pan-Arab issues, particularly the Palestinian issue and the Iraq-Iran war. King Husayn and the president will continue their discussions on these issues at the same time the officials of the two countries will be discussing bilateral relations.

Dr al-Baz stressed that there is great agreement in viewpoints between Egypt and Jordan, and that the two sides insist on intensifying their cooperation and increasing their coordination and consultation at various levels.

Dr al-Baz said that King Husayn and President Mubarak discussed the situation regarding the Palestinian question, particularly following the PNC meeting. It was evident from the two leaders' discussion that there is a joint Jordanian-Egyptian eagerness to achieve action and progress in favor of the Palestinian people. Such action will necessarily take place in coordination with the PLO, it being the representative of the Palestinian people.

Dr al-Baz said that this does not mean that a formula is actually being proposed by any side and that it does not mean that there is an inclination to set up an Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian axis, because both Jordan and Egypt believe that the pan-Arab interest cannot be achieved by setting up axes or by creating polarization within the Arab nation.

Dr al-Baz stressed: We are seeking to create coordination among the Arab pa ies who are shouldering a special responsibility.

He said: We welcome any Arab party to join this march in the future. This march is in essence an adherence to Arab and Palestinian rights, and an eagerness to safeguard the Palestinian right and to not miss any opportunity to restore the Palestinian people's legitimate rights, particularly self-determination, liberation of their territory, and establishment of their national entity on this territory.

Dr al-Baz added: The formula on the basis of which this move is being made is a formula which the PLO must necessarily agree with. A general base must be provided for it, including support in the Arab world. Therefore, we do not make a unilateral move, but we move as part of the vanguard of the Arab nation.

Dr al-Baz added: We are aware that no proposals had been made by any side except the various formulas circulated by various parties more than 2 years ago. There was the Fes formula, Reagan's initiative, the Egyptian-French plan, some European principles and declarations, and there were resolutions from the United Nations and various regional organizations, such as the Nonaligned Movement, the OAU, and the ICO.

He said: As I have said, not a single formula crystallized and can have been regarded as having been proposed to any of the parties. Our work is concentrated on coordinating among us so that there can be an agreed Arab vision on how to act.

He added: Through this vision, we can define a formula, adopt a common denominator between the accepted formulas, and seek to consolidate the proposed formulas so that through our contacts with the parties concerned — the United States, the Soviet Union, the European Community, and the nonaligned countries — we can enter into a dialogue with these international circles to try to crystallize one or more formulas that will be a basis for action.

Dr al-Baz said: We consider the recent consultations and meetings between Jordan and the PLO as a positive step forward.

He said: Since the Geneva conference was suspended in December 1973, we have been seeking to arrive at a unified Arab stance that would generate a political thrust for the resumption of the negotiations while the Arabs are in a position of strength.

He added: Throughout 1974-1977, the inclination has been to crystallize a unified Arab stance through Egyptian-Jordanian-Palestinian coordination. How good it would be if Syria was among these parties coordinating among themselves. We can say today that we are beginning from where we ended and that we are seeking to revive this tripartite coordination and expand it to become quadripartite or more.

Mubarak Dinner Speech

NC012058 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1925 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, 1 Dec (MENA) — President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and Mrs Mubarak hosted His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan and his wife at a dinner banquet in 'Abidin Palace tonight.

The banquet was attended by members of the delegation accompanying the Jordanian ruler. The banquet was also attended by Prime Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, People's Assembly Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub, Consultative Assembly Speaker Dr Subhi 'Abd al-Hakim, and Shaykh of Al-Azhar the Grand Imam Shaykh Jad al-Haqq 'Ali Jad al-Haqq.

The banquet was also attended by Field Marshal Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense and war production; the ministers; Dr Usamah al-Baz, the Foreign Ministry first under secretary and director of the Presidential Office for Political Affairs; the political parties leaders; and senior state officials.

President Muhammad Husni Mubarak delivered the following speech at the banquet:

My brother His Majesty King Husayn;

At this family session I welcome you, my dear brother, and Her Majesty Queen Nur, with the feelings of members of one family when they meet for a good purpose, visit one another with fraternal feelings, and exchange opinions and ideas with pure hearts for the sake of God and the people's interest.

For several years the Egyptian people have been looking forward to this visit. I would not say that they had to wait for long, but I say that the call for friendship, responsibility, and common objectives has expedited the reunion. Egypt has been close to your heart and mind since your youth. The Egyptian people have shown on more than one national occasion their great appreciation, my dear brother, of your high character and laudable virtues in your political and social relationships. Prominent among these is your pure language and your respect of other's opinion whatever the differences may be, and your constantly seeking noble ties governed by Arab traditions. We all know how much you adhere to, and are eager to, safeguard these traditions to strengthen the present and protect the future.

Your Majesty, you are here among your own folks, neighbors, and friends. Every one is sincerely competing to provide every means of happiness and rest during the visit, although we cannot match your and the Jordanian people's hospitality when we were overwhelmed with happiness during our visit to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. It was a brief visit, but it had a deep effect and a great benefit, particularly since your decision to restore diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan expressed a radical turning point in the development of events in the Arab arena.

Your wise responsible leadership is evident in your stance and decision. Your stand has been at the level of responsibility. Your decision has been a courageous national demonstration of this responsibility.

The discussions we held today have shown that we are proceeding along a sound course and that our common objectives are turning to effective positivism which, God willing, can bring about the aspirations of the Arab nation, from the farthest to the remotest parts, to consolidate the Arab forces and arm the Arab will with all factors of ties, cohesion, and solidarity.

If bilateal relations between Jordan and Egypt are advancing in a short time to new expansive horizons, then this is the most eloquent proof that, given goodwill, the road to responsible friendship will be paved so as to enable us to unhaltingly achieve further mutual interests for the welfare of the Arab people in both Egypt and fraternal Jordan.

I need not repeat, Your Majesty, that Egypt, which you have always loved and toward whose people and land you have never hesitated to demonstrate your good feelings, does not forget you and your genuine Arab family's contemporary bright history, a true translation of the continuing struggle for the dignity of the Arab human being.

Brothers and sisters, allow me to ask you to stand up to greet his majesty the iminent guest and Her Royal Majesty Queen Nur, asking God to grant them happiness and comfort, and to bolster our friendship with all the bonds of love and amity. May God's peace and mercy be upon you.

Husayn Dinner Speech

JN012111 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1910 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Speech by Jordan's King Husayn at a dinner banquet hosted in his honor in Cairo by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak -- relayed live via satellite in a hookup with Egyptian television]

[Text] In the name of God the merciful, the compassionate. His Excellency brother President Muhammad Husni Mubarak, ladies and gentlemen;

It is a source of joy and pride to greet you, and to greet through you the people of dear Egypt, and also to thank you and your wife for giving us this opportunity to visit our second homeland and to meet with our brothers in the Arab Republic of Egypt, which has devoted its life and tied its destiny to the destiny of the Arab nation and made great sacrifices for the sake of safeguarding this nation's rights and supporting its nation's causes. I convey to you greetings of brotherhood and pride from the Jordanian family which harbors all love for Arab Egypt and its people and appreciates your pan-Arab stands, which stem from Egypt's affiliation with its Arab nation on the basis of a common destiny.

We extend to you and your people and government all the thanks and appreciation for the warm reception and great hospitality you have accorded us, Queen Nur, and the accompanying delegation on the land of Egypt with its deep-rooted civilization.

Brother president, Egypt, with its great history and civilization, has played a distinguished role throughout the ages and has contributed toward the enrichment of human civilization. It was the center of Islamic, Arab, and African thinkers and the birthplace of culture, creativeness, legacy, and nobility. It harbored seekers of education and knowledge who came from every place to enrich themselves in its institutes, universities, and the treasures of its cultural centers. By its singular geographic position, Egypt was the link between Asia and Africa and the gateway for the Islamic conquest of Africa. Through all this, Egypt played an active and positive role on the Islamic, Arab,

and African levels that achieved for it an international weight which it exploited in the best manner in the service of the noble aims of those peoples.

Brother President, the Arab nation, to which we belong and of which we are proud, has the right to ask us to realize its hopes and aspirations and to sincerely work for mobilizing its forces, enhancing its strength, closing its ranks, and unifying its voice so that it may regain its health, deal with its own affairs, and to make its presence known on all levels to preserve its rights and destiny and the future of its generations. Therefore, the sincere sons of our nation welcomed and blessed the restoration of the joint Jordanian-Egyptian march as a good beginning on the road to responsible, joint Arab action. The strength of the nation stems from its solidarity and cooperation.

Brother President, we agree with you in your pan-Arab stand and your efforts, which you have been exerting for the sake of Arab rights in Palestine, in Iraq, and in Lebanon; and your persevering endeavors to reunite the nation and close its ranks. Everyone who cares about his nation's interests is called upon to respond to these sincere efforts. As we assured you during your historic visit to Amman, we hope and wish that our cooperation will be part of the hoped-for Arab cooperation, within a solidarity that would pool our efforts and resources to serve the Arab nation's joint aims and supreme interests.

Mr President, again I send you, the Arab Egyptian people, and the Egyptian Government, my heartfelt greetings and gratitude for your extreme hospitality and warm welcome. We pray God Almighty, to grant us success in our march on the path of cooperation and unity in the interest of our two countries and peoples, and in the Arab nation's interest. He is our God and our supporter. Blessings and mercy of God be upon you.

Husayn Addresses People's Assembly

NC021050 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0928 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Speech delivered by King Husayn of Jordan to the People's Assembly in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the compassionate, the merciful. Mr Speaker, members of the Egyptian People's Assembly;

I greet you with a feeling of overwhelming happiness. With a spirit of brotherhood and friendship, I convey to you the greetings of amity and loyalty from your brothers in Jordan. [applause] I thank you for granting me this good opportunity to speak to you on this national occasion. By God, it is a great honor of which I will be proud as long as I live. I am proud to stand among you today to greet through you the people whom you represent — the people of sacrifice, nobility, and unique achievement, the noble Arab people of sister Egypt. [applause]

Brothers and sisters; a few weeks ago, a Nile Parliament delegation under Speaker Dr Rif'at al-Mahjub delivered to me the text of your Assembly's statement containing the Egyptian people's gratitude to Jordan for its step in restoring political and diplomatic relations with the Arab Republic of Egypt. On this occasion, I would like to tell you what I told the distinguished delegation which we were pleased to receive in Amman. I told the delegation that what we did was only a correction of a situation which needed to be corrected. In other words, that situation was a passing event which should disappear. In no event should the estrangement between Arab Egypt and its other Arab sisters continue, because this will very simply mean that we accept the state of weakness and loss, that we condone the state of division and dispersion, and that we are doing exactly what our nation's enemies want us to do; namely, squander our resources and capabilities through our differences and disputes. The Arab nation first and foremost is one fabric that can only be strengthened by wisdom and dialogue and by faith in the unity of our objectives and destiny as a base and principle.

O brothers, in this spirit we are dealing with all our brothers and are steering our policies. On this basis, we viewed the estrangement between our two governments as a passing event that overshadowed an existing continuous national situation. From this premise, we acted to amend the situation and correct the course. God forbid, we did not aim to bestow a favor but to correct an abnormal situation. [applause]

Now that we have met after an estrangement, we have pleased God and his messenger. We have jointly laid a blessed brick in the edifice of marshalling ranks and unifying words. We have acted in accordance with the aspirations and hopes of our Arab people, who have never ceased to interact on all levels and who have continued to participate in all national worries, thus affirming the need to unify the policies of their governments in a way that benefits mankind and satisfies the conscience.

The Egyptian people are no exception. They have been in the forefront of defending their nation's hot and dangerous issues in Palestine, the Gulf, and Lebanon. Egyptian leaders, under His Excellency brother President Husni Mubarak, [applause] have illustrated these honorable stands in a noble Arab manner, as have the popular institutions, bodies, and gatherings in the Arab Republic of Egypt, thus reflecting a sincere affiliation to their nation in word and deed.

Brothers and sisters, members of the People's Assembly. The absence of dialogue and the replacement of this course by demagogic and ideological terrorism is primarily responsible for the state of Arab dismemberment and for the spread of division and dispute among the Arabs. Moreover, the lack of faith in the unity of objectives and destiny is responsible for the collapse of solidarity, for the preponderance of regional benefits at the expense of pan-Arab responsibilities, for the paralysis of Arab collective work institutions, and for the revival of trends of hegemony, custodianship, and intervention in domestic affairs.

The absence of course and principle is responsible for the irregularities we have been witnessing throughout the Arab homeland, and for the creation of the imbalance in our Arab relations with the outside world. This reality, ladies and gentlemen, is the one which motivates Iran to continue its war of aggression against Iraq, even though Iraq has responded to all peace calls and mediation efforts on the regional and international levels. This same reality enticed Israel in 1982 — Israel which occupies Arab land — to launch a new aggression against

another Arab country and to besiege its capital. This reality also generated the stalemate engulfing the Palestinian cause, and granted Israel the time and necessary facilities to change the real situation in the West Bank, Gaza Strip, and Golan, and to encourage it to announce the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and the Golan Heights, and to announce its intentions to carry out the gradual annexation of occupied Palestinian land. The situation today is not the one to which we aspire. We implore God to not make this situation permanent, because this would enable destruction and abnormality to prevail and would cause the righteousness, which provides us with strength, power, and development, to vanish.

Praise be to God, that the majority of our nation is still rejecting this situation and is calling for a return to normalcy. You, through this democratic institution, represent a part of this great body, your responsibility is clear and huge. This responsibility is represented in your ceaseless and perserving work with your colleagues and brothers, the representatives of other Arab people, or sectors of these people, to keep this pan-Arab torch united. This torch, with God's help and with sincere efforts, could perhaps manage to restore normalcy. This would enable the Arabs to regain their solidarity and unity and would enable all Arab institutions to regain their active and effective move in the service of the objectives of this nation for liberation, security, development, and the restoration of the homeland. [applause]

Brothers and sisters, the Palestinian cause occupies an important place on the international map. The attention toward this cause intensifies and slackens in accordance with the development of events on the international and regional levels. This cause also occupies an important position in the Arab conscience due to its linkage with the Arab struggle as a whole, with the Arab personality, and with the Arab right. The Palestinian cause has been the focal point of Arab attention over the past 40 years. But this cause has failed to maintain its position as a top priority for all Arabs all the time.

For us in Jordan, the Palestinian issue has been and will remain our top priority and first concern, and the focal point of all our policies, including our defense, foreign, and development policies. The Palestinian issue's occupation of this position in our life in Jordan has not been a result of choice, but a result of a fate that has been created by purely objective factors — factors based on history, geography, sociology, and demography. Our only choice has been our acceptance of this fate and our determination to shoulder our national responsibility with bravery and honor.

Thus, brothers and sisters, Jordan has continuously interacted with this issue since the end of World War I and up to the present time. Hence, Jordan has also had an opinion during every stage through which the Palestinian issue has passed. Similarly, as a result of developments, Jordan has greatly suffered each time this issue has faced a setback or has fallen into an abyss. In all its dimensions, and through the circumstances through which it has passed, the Palestinian issue cannot give us in Jordan the luxury of acting as onlookers and observers, but continuously imposes on us the duty to be vigilant, prepared, and active.

On this basis, we in Jordan are fully aware of the danger of the Palestinian issue falling into a stalemate, because this danger consequently affects us, just as it affects Palestine and its people. Stalemate means a continuation of the no war, no peace situation, which Israel has always exploited to consolidate its gains through armed aggression and to grab more lands. The colonization movement in the occupied Arab territory is a living example of this.

Therefore, we have acted and are still acting to reach a peaceful and just settlement of the Palestinian issue.

On the international level, we acted with sister Egypt to produce UN Security Council Resolution 242. We also cooperated and coordinated with Egypt in our contacts with UN envoy Gunnar Jarring. We accepted UN Security Council Resolution 338 issued following the October war. We participated in the Geneva conference in December 1973.

On the Arab level, we accepted Arab unanimity during the 1974 Rabat Arab summit conference, which declared that the PLO is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

As for the Camp David agreements, we rejected them from the beginning in light of our study of them, and for two main reasons connected with the Palestinian dimension of the Middle East conflict. They are: First, concerning the part of the agreements that deals with the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, the provisions of the Camp David agreements were not similar to the provisions made for Egyptian territory, provisions based on the principle of land in exchange for peace. Second, the agreements excluded the PLO from the peace process.

Members of the People's Assembly; my visit to dear Egypt takes place following the conclusion of the 17th session of the PNC in Amman. This session was one of the most important sessions in the history of the PNC in view of several indications, some of which are connected with the Arab situation and some with the Palestinian situation and the future of Palestinian action.

The most important positive indication is the PLO's success in convening the PNC in Amman with a legal quorum, a matter which confirmed the legality of PLO institutions and leaders, and consolidated the independence of Palestinian decisionmaking. I had the honor of opening this session, just as I had the honor of opening the first session of the PNC in holy Jerusalem in 1964. In my opening speech, I reviewed the Jordanian-Palestinian relationship from a Jordanian-Palestinian perspective. I explained the special and distinct relationship that linked Jordan to Palestine in the past, just as it links it now and will link it in the future. On the basis of this relationship, I proposed several ideas representing, in our view, an initial framework for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian peace initiative, in view of the fact that the time is now ripe for the Palestinians to tell the world precisely what they want in the area of political action, especially since nothing definite has been submitted to us for a just and peaceful settlement.

I am happy to outline these ideas and principles to you:

1. Land in return for peace is the principle on which any just, permanent, and balanced peaceful settlement must be based. [applause] It is not subject to negotiations. It is not a precondition,

as Israel claims; otherwise it will become subject to bargaining. Since this principle is stipulated in Resolution 242, adherence to this resolution becomes necessary.

2. The peace negotiations will be conducted about the means, methods, and commitments that would achieve and consecrate this principle.

3. The PLO must participate in any negotiations on equal footing with the other parties, in its capacity as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

4. Negotiations will be held within the framework of an international conference to be sponsored by the United Nations and in which the permanent member states of the UN Security Council will take part, together with the parties to the dispute, including the PLO. [applause]

5. Jordan will not be a substitute to the Palestinians in any negotiations. However, it is prepared to be a partner with the organization in any peace initiative or a peaceful effort to solve the Palestinian problem. [applause]

As for Arab Jerusalem — our holy of holies — it must be included in the principle of the land in return for peace, because it was occupied through war like every other area in the West Bank, the Gaza Strip, and the Golan, and because there can be no peace unless it is returned to Arab sovereignty, so that Jerusalem will become the symbol of peace among all believers in the one God. We presented these ideas to the PNC on the basis that the decision rests with it, and that whatever its decision will be, we shall respect it. We told the Palestinian brothers with absolute frankness and clarity that if they decide that they can proceed alone, they will receive our support and backing. However, if they choose to proceed with us, we are prepared to go ahead with them in the peace efforts. It is an opportunity that deserves an attempt as long as the salvation of the land, people, and sacred places is the objective. What aim is dearer and more sacred than to save Al-Aqsa, the third holiest mosque, from seizure [applause] and from the threats of destruction and elimination, God forbid.

I am happy to reassure you that we — Palestinians and Jordanians — have embarked on honest and sincere dialogue to lay the solid foundation for effective joint action to fulfill our duty, safeguard trust, and reach the common objective, with God's help and blessing. Mr President, brother and sister People's Assembly members; permit me to express once again my happiness and joy at being with you today and to reiterate my greetings to the noble Arab people in beloved Egypt, praying God to grant us success in what we do for the good of our nation and to guide our steps on the way to the salvation of Jerusalem — he is truly a perfect patron and supporter. God's blessing and peace be upon you. [appaluse]

Mubarak Addresses People's Assembly

NC021205 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0957 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Speech delivered by President Muhammad Husni Mubarak to the People's Assembly in Cairo — live]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful and compassionate, my brother His Majesty King Husayn, Mr Speaker of the People's Assembly, brother and sister members of the People's Assembly; When we receive Your Majesty in the People's Assembly and listen to your patriotic speech, we acknowledge our true feelings that what binds us is the brotherhood of two peoples. Bonds among peoples are always stronger and deeper and are the real expression of history. These bonds make the great transformations that serve humanity and build mankind.

The Egyptian people's representatives welcome you and listen to you as a great guest and valiant Arab leader whose leadership has never been disputed. Your courage has always been the epitome of leadership. These representatives view your shouldering of the most serious tasks and burdens as a prime characteristic of the statesman. [applause] They view you as the prime example of the statesman and the maker of a responsible decision expressing pan-Arab popular will, as one who knows the right path and adheres to the masses' supreme interests regardless of the sacrifices entailed in such decisions, fabricated obstacles, and difficulties. Those who place these obstacles do not want our Arab nation to be freed from their personal ambitions, which cause our fate to run in a vicious circle. I maintain, with all honesty and conviction, that this led our Arab situation to this state of stagnation, disintegration, and internecine fighting from which we are suffering a great deal. We are also on the edge of the abyss before a world that only respects the stands of the strong and before powerful forces that can only be confronted by the unity of healthy people. [applause]

Yes, Your Majesty, we are only seeking whatever will support the Arab force. We are only seeking a (?strong) Arab society. The only way for us and others to reach this goal is strong unison, free from transient personal ambitions. The only way for us and for others to achieve this desired hope is to be true to ourselves, so that we can be true to others as well as straightforward and sound of purpose, so that our hearts will be clear and our minds united and free from any doubts and twisted thinking.

This is a union of amity and serenity at a stage in which grudges are prevalent, our destiny encounters destructive contradictions, and the fever of accusations and conflicts dominate. The inevitable result of this is Arabs shooting at each other and Arab blood being shed among the mutilated victims, destructive disasters on Arab land, and Arab voices outbidding each other with imaginary slogans and physical liquidation, imposing the law of terrorism and the jungle. The result is axes that gather, then separate and change without acceptable logic other than increasing divisions and differences. In addition, huge resources are squandered amidst the tragedy and devastation.

Where does this lead us? This has been going on for years in our region, and to what can it lead? The Arab nation throughout the Arab homeland ends up being the victim. The Arab nation is paying the heavy price of this endless fighting and instability, and of the heightened rivalries and exchange of accusations. Where does this lead us? To a world opinion that deplores what we are doing — and I am speaking of friends. Still, others exalt at the sight of us digging our own graves — and I am speaking of the grudges of our foes and enemies of peace.

Brothers and sisters, my visit to Jordan followed the bold decision which His Majesty King Husayn made on behalf of the Jor-

danian people and government for the restoration of relations [between Jordan and Egypt]. The visit to Egypt today by His Majesty King Husayn [applause] is a visit on the road of solidarity and strong ties. His visit is not one of showmanship or one of supporting the form and not the substance. His Majesty's visit is not a deceptive maneuver on the Arab arena; it is a visit of amity and felicity, the essence of which is to attain positive, serious work by the two sides. We tell our brothers in every Arab capital, regardless of the nature of regimes and ideologies, that the time is now ripe for wounds to be healed and for idle talk and the dialogue of daggers to be replaced by the dialogue of reason. It is also high time for us to stop revolving around ourselves, so that we all forge together in a unified rank toward a sound path. We must realize that time is taking us to darkness, after which there will be no light. We must also realize that our people will not forgive us if we are negligent or if we unleash short-lived ambitions. [applause]

We have in front of us, problems over which we have no dispute. We have the cause of the liberation of the occupied land. We have the cause of the Palestinian homeland on the soil of Palestine. We have the economic and social development issue in all Arab countries. [applause] Above all, we have, first and foremost, one Arab front [applause] because this front represents the sound starting point toward the confrontation of all those issues. Why don't we sit on one table? We must be frank in our ideas and arguments and exploit our resources and potentials and cooperate through strength and solidarity based on our long experience in the international arena. This would make us stand fast and firm on solid ground.

I really wonder if there is any hurdle that can obstruct us from doing so. We create our own hurdles. It is impermissible for us to conceal our intentions by placing the problems on imaginary shelves which no longer deceive anyone. If we do not meet together when we differ, when will we meet to end this difference? How can we reach an accord that can only be attained through unanimity?

If the huge tragedy is surrounding us all today, or rather driving us to the brink of loss, as I previously said, does this mean that we give in? Will the solution be attained through retreat, seclusion, and negativism?

Your Majesty, brothers and sisters; I do not want my speech to spread a spirit of despair. This is not my feeling nor my intention. There is no doubt that the great step which His Majesty King Husayn initiated has opened the door wide to great hopes. We are moving and heading toward the right path. Today we hear voices accusing us of plotting. Yes, there are people who describe this union between the Egyptian and Jordanian people as a plot. I don't know whom we are plotting against, in whose interest, and for what goal. I tell these voices calmly that plots are conceived in darkness and that we only work in broad daylight. [applause]

On our agendas and in our discussions there are no issues that are dealt with in whispers or in closed rooms. The issues we are dealing with are the Arab nation's issues in every Arab capital, our views are public, and our path is clear. How can we plot when we call on everyone to employ common terms? How can we plot when we extend our hands sincerely to each Arab effort that may extricate the Arab situation from slipping from the edge of the abyss to the bottom? [applause]

If strengthening bilateral relations between Egypt and Jordan in the economic and cultural spheres is plotting in the view of those shouting and accusing us of plotting, we will continue to strengthen these relations and call for further strengthening as quickly as possible. [applause]

We are seeking Arab integration among all Arab countries in all fields. We believe that through genuine intentions for righteousness and development, the Arab nation, with its economic resources and manpower, is capable of achieving progress and self-sufficiency, and of safeguarding political independence and boosting Arab society to make huge leaps to cope with contemporary developments. If this is plotting in the view of certain people, we are the happiest people with a great plot to unify the Arabs and make the Arab will a strong force that can impose its stand and protect its land from aggression and liberate what the aggressors usurped. [applause]

I would like to repeat what I declared in my speech in Amman — that we will not approve of the policy of axes or seek opposed and contradictory fronts. We clearly believe that only the enemies of Arab rights and the advocates of Arab divisons will benefit from these axes and fronts. Axes mean divisions, and we are advocates of unity; axes mean a call for further alienation, and we are pioneers of unity and unification; and axes are created by the conflicts of the superpowers, and we seek a great Arab power that will remain steadfast before these conflicts which destroy our rights and aspirations.

Brother King Husayn, members of the People's Assembly; please forgive me for my elaboration, especially following his majesty's comprehensive speech. I believe that the events surrounding us dictate that I dot the "i's" and cross the "t's." I can hear a single Arab voice, the voice of the Arab people from the ocean to the Gulf, [applause] appealing to all Arab leaders to turn old pages and to begin a new page that will make a new history. This is our national responsibility to the present generation and to future generations.

From this standpoint, we greet the PNC [applause] which convened in Amman. The convocation of the PNC, in our opinion, is an indication of the Arab ability to surmount artificial obstacles and proof that the will to unite and rally around a crucial issue is much stronger than recriminations and acrimonies.

We hope that in the near future every Palestinian voice, group, and organization will join the mainstream. Modern history has taught us that revolutionary movements are always subjected to differences of opinion, but that they ultimately agree on a correct base. There is no doubt that the Palestine liberation movement has passed through several phases, has faced immense dangers, and has been surrounded by covetous forces. Arrogant, blatant, and oppressive forces have tried to abort it.

All of this may cause differences; however, we thank God that wisdom always prevails in the end, that the mainstream absorbs opposing currents, and that the unity of Palestinian ranks is first and foremost the path to victory.

From this forum, from the people's house in Egypt, I greet the serious slogans to which the PNC has adhered — the rejection of subservience and custodianship. I believe that the independence of the Palestinian revolution is the path for its survival, the fuel for its continuity, and the pulse of its struggle until Palestine is established on its own territory. [applause]

We have supported the Palestinian people's cause throughout the various phases of their struggle. It is a support accompanied by our continuous sacrifice in blood and money so that the Palestinian revolution may be daily strengthened. If Palestinian unity has faced a shattering ordeal, then the Palestinian revolution's ability to extricate itself from this ordeal will be the strongest proof that the revolution will not retreat and that the revolutionaries will always raise their flags.

We and the Palestinian people are linked by a common destiny. Our struggle in Egypt for the sake of this destiny is a common struggle. A people who revolt for the sake of their right to land and life are a people who revolt against custodianship and subservience. He who gives his blood for the sake of a cause does not forfeit the freedom of his will and the independence of his decision. The Palestinian issue is the issue of this generation which has spared no sacrifice. Any distortion of this sacrifice and any intervention to impose custodianship and subservience is harming an issue which is the responsibility of millions who are dutybound to be a shield and protect this issue from manipulation.

Your Majesty, the Egyptian Parliament has witnessed wonderful stands by the people's representatives, stands which the history of Arab struggle will remember with esteem and pride. The people's voice has loudly, decisively, and sincerely expressed the Arab nation's will in its struggle during times of war and peace. Both the opposition and pro-government deputies [applause] have sincerely performed the national mission, even though their views and courses of action may have differed. This is democracy and these are its defenders. There is no voice louder than the voice of the people.

On this occasion, I salute those who spoke well of Egypt's leading role in the service of the Arab questions during their speeches at the PNC meeting. I tell these speakers that Egypt will not abandon this role, nor will it relax in performing it no matter how severe the storms and gales may be. Part of Egyptian policy is a firm strategy of supporting the Palestinian question and the other Arab issues. This strategy will not change its color or garment. If it has been stated from the PNC platforms that Egypt is a strength for the Arabs, then I declare from this platform — the people's platform — that the Arabs are a strength for Egypt. [applause] No Arab is better than any other Arab, except by his firm faith on the issues of destiny and his serious work to achieve national aims.

Brothers and sisters, from this premise, we believe the initiative which His Majesty King Husayn announced at the PNC is a serious step in the peace march. It is a positive contribution to breaking the deadlock. The initiative's author has asserted that it will not be imposed. The option is open for everyone. Continuous dialogue is the proper way to agree on which view all sides consider to be the correct view.

It is with such a concept that Egypt supported previous initiatives aimed at establishing peace. We made no reservations or remarks on these initiatives other than to say the means of implementation should be made available. The various experiments we have faced since the start of the Palestinian problem have taught us that dealing with the faits accompli without capitulation or squandering is the practical way to enable us to convince the influential decisionmaking forces. The essence in any move toward peace is sincere intentions and loyalty toward reaching the goal.

Today we have a new factor. It is the time factor. We have drawn attention to and warned about the seriousness of this factor. We must maintain the safe pulse and the strong vitality of our causes. Our political and diplomatic efforts have not ceased with all the forces in the world whose relationships and interests are connected with the situation in this inflamed area of the world. The unanimous opinion we confront is one of warning against wasting time. It is a call for uniting the Arab stand and for preparing to support the Palestinian right around which its owners rally with a united will.

I believe that His Majesty King Husayn took all these factors and facts into consideration when he submitted the Jordanian initiative to the PNC.

Brothers and sisters, our talk about Arab questions cannot ever make us forget the deteriorating situation vis-a-vis the current Iraqi-Iranian war. What is regretable indeed is that international efforts are still unable to stop this war and its worst consequences. The Egyptian efforts to hold peace negotiations between the two countries have not stopped. We discussed this matter with His Majesty King Husayn in Amman during my visit to the Jordanian capital. The exchange of views in this regard will continue until God leads us to a comprehensive Arab effort which will result in cooperation with the peaceloving international forces dealing with this situation. No two people can disagree that this situation is draining blood and resources and obstructing construction plans, and that its continuation will not be in the interest of anyone. There is no victor and no vanquished; both are paying a high price.

My brother His Majesty King Husayn, I do not doubt for a moment that I express the feelings of all Egyptians under this dome and outside it when I salute your positive efforts in the service of national goals. The millions of Egyptians who have heard your speech have become more convinced that your sense of responsibility and your rise to the level of great efforts dictated by the Arab situation for unity of action, as well as your brave discharge of duty, are the outstanding examples of all the views and ideas which you explained very clearly and frankly in your speech.

I will not be exaggerating, Your Majesty, if I say, when recalling your previous visits to Egypt, that they were all part of national duties for the sake of national missions. I implore God to grant you health so that you may continue to follow the path of right and wisdom. It is all our road in the name of the people and for their interests.

God's peace and blessings be with you.

Al-Majid, Al-Masri Talks Reported

NC021342 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Following his meeting today with Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, Jordanian Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri stated that the talks dealt with all Arab and international issues as well as with the results of the PNC meetings. The discussions also dealt with bilateral relations, the need for future moves to solve the region's problems, and ways to bolster understanding between the two countries. The Jordanian foreign minister said that the Palestinians responded positively to Jordan's ideas. When an agreement is reached btween the Palestinians and Jordan, then this agreement will be presented to Arab and Islamic countries. Al-Masri added that Syria has different political ideas and that Jordan differs with Syria over some matters. Syria knows what Jordan has proposed to the Palestinians and what has been achieved with the Egyptians. Syria is free to act and to follow suit because this is the correct course.

The Jordanian foreign minister added tht the talks between President Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn are an example of the talks that should take place among Arab leaders. He said that Jordan believes that Egyptian-Jordanian and Jordanian-Palestinians relations are now being built on sound and clear foundations. He expressed the hope that these relations will be the cornerstone for the Arab nation's endeavors to rally its ranks and to proceed toward solving its problems.

On the other hand, Foreign Minister Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid said that the region is going through a decisive stage with regard to the Middle East and Palestinian problem. He said that the PNC meeting is a step forward, and that the role of Jordan and the PLO in holding this session, and the frank discussions that took place, are encouraging factors for the efforts to achieve the peace we are seeking. He added that King Husayn's visit to Cairo is a great opportunity at this decisive time, and will be followed by other visits and meetings to exchange opinions with open hearts for the sake of achieving the pan-Arab objectives of the Arab people.

Mubarak, Husayn Resume Talks

NC021935 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn of Jordan this evening resumed their talks in Ismailia. The radio correspondent learned that the talks dealt with developments in the Iraqi-Iranian war, the need to put an end to this war, and the situation in Lebanon. The radio correspondent also learned that the Egyptian and Jordanian leaders will contact Lebanese President Amin al-Jumayyil and Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to coordinate stands on these issues.

President Mubarak and His Majesty King Husayn continued their talks at the dinner banquet hosted by President Mubarak in honor of Egypt's great guest.

Dr Usamah al-Baz, head of the President's Office for Political Affairs, said that the two leaders expressed their full support for the Lebanese stance on the need for the complete withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Lebanese territory, on the rejection of the concept of partial withdrawal, and on the belief that the Lebanese Army should be given a major role in maintaining security in south Lebanon. The two leaders stressed their rejection of the Israeli arguments that the Lebanese Army is not capable of shouldering the responsibility of maintaining security in the south. The two leaders also stressed the need to put an end to the Iraqi-Iranian war because of its destructive effects, not only on the two countries, but also on all the Gulf states and the entire region.

Regarding the convocation of an international conference to discuss the Middle East problem, Dr al-Baz said that all Arab and non-Arab parties believe in principle that such a conference at a certain stage could be beneficial in reaching a final settlement of the Palestinian issue. Until the conference is held — establishing procedures for which might take a long time — a temporary arrangement or phased measures must be undertaken, particularly as the Arab side has already agreed to the transitional stage at the Fes conference. Hence, there must be a coordinated Arab move during this transitional stage as well as international acceptance of it.

Regarding King Husayn's initiative and other initiatives, he said that it has been agreed that a formula for coexistence between Israel and the Palestinian people must be found, in addition to the ideas of mutually recognizing Palestinian and Israeli rights and ending the Israeli occupation. A relationship between Israel and Palestine must be established on a new basis, not on the basis of occupation, and on the notion that peace cannot be achieved while the occupation continues and on the principle that peace will be made in return for land.

AFP: Air Attack on Parliament Threatened

NC030807 Paris AFP in English 0802 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Cairo, Dec 3 (AFP) — Egyptian authorities imposed exceptional security round King Husayn of Jordan today, after announcing they had received "foreign" threats of a suicide air raid on Parliament during his address there yesterday. The threats were reported during a night session of the Peoples Assembly, at which neo-Wafdist opposition MP's complained of close body searches as they arrived to hear King Husayn and President Husni Mubarak. King Husayn was today ending a four-day fence-mending visit to Egypt — the first for five years by a leader of any of the Arab countries that broke with Egypt in protest at its Camp David peace agreement with Israel.

Assembly Speaker Rif'at Mahjub said yesterday's security steps were "dictated by exceptional considerations connected with Egypt's historic responsibilities." Parliamentary immunity was not threatened, he added. Mr. Mahjub did not reveal the exact origin of the air raid "threats," which had forced presidential guards to start their searches. Neo-Wafdists said one of their MP's had to leave after refusing to be searched.

Radio Monte Carlo Interviews Tariq 'Aziz

Part I

JN301939 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1715 GMT 30 Nov 84

[First of two part interview with Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Basim al-Mu'allim in Washington; date not given — recorded.]

[Text] [Basim al-Mu'allim] Can we review what took place between you and the Americans during your visit to Washington?

[Tariq 'Aziz] The principal purpose of my visit is to resume full diplomatic relations with the United States. We have been thinking about the need to resume diplomatic relations for a long while. We believe that it is only natural that we have normal relations with the two superpowers and the other countries with which it is necessary for us to have relations. However, we were careful not to allow this step to become misinterpreted either on the Arab, Iraqi level, or the U.S. level. Past circumstances sometimes prevented the adoption of such a measure as the image was not that clear. Perhaps the Americans have misinterpreted our step. Perhaps some parties in the region have also misinterpreted it.

We, President Saddam Husayn personally, and the Iraqi command wanted to take such a natural and normal step under circumstances when everyone would feel that Iraq is strong politically, militarily, and economically, and capable of defending itself, of repulsing the aggression, and of performing an effective and positive role in the region's affairs. When we sensed that there were some parties on the Arab, international, and U.S. level which were convinced that this was the appropriate time for this step, we decided to take this step at this time.

When I arrived in Washington, I sensed that the Americans have not misinterpreted our step. They understood it the way we wanted them to understand it. I believe that the other parties in the region and the world also understand it the way we want it to be understood.

[Al-Mu'allim] Is it important how the other superpower understands this resumption of relations, that is, the USSR, which is Iraq's friend?

['Aziz] The USSR is undoubtedly a country which is Iraq's friend. We have very good and very close relations with it. These relations are based on mutual respect and on noninterference in each other's domestic affairs. I am certain that the USSR understands our move to resume relations with the United States as we understand it and in the way we view it, as I previously explained.

[Al-Mu'allim] Can you tell us anything about what U.S. officials may have mentioned on new stands they intend to adopt in the region, particularly on the war with Iran?

['Aziz] I did not hold very long talks with the U.S. Administration on the war which Iran insists on waging against Iraq and the Iranian threats against the entire region. During last year's contacts, we found that the U.S. side understands that the prolongation of this war harms the interests of all parties. This war harms Iran's present and future interests. It harms Iraq's interests, too. It also harms the Gulf countries' interests and world interests in general. They believe that it is necessary to halt this war. They also believe that moves made by them must be in this direction. This U.S. stand has been one of the factors which encouraged us to take this step last Monday, the step of resuming full relations with the United States. I cannot say that there is anything new which took place during my meetings here in Washington. As I said earlier, the principal purpose of my visit was to come here, resume relations, establish normal relations between our two countries, and exchange views in a frank manner, and with modest expectations.

We have come here without any great expectations on this matter or any other matters. What I can say here is that I sensed more understanding of the perils resulting from the prolongation of the war. We heard more than one U.S. official say that the U.S. Administration wishes to carry out some move that would help in reducing the damages of the war, or that would inevitably lead, in an indirect way, to shortening the duration of the war. This is in Iraq's interest, in the interest of the countries in the region, and also in Iran's interest.

Part II

JN012013 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1724 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Second of two-part interview with Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz by Radio Monte Carlo correspondent Basim al-Mu'allim in Washington; date not given — recorded]

[Text] [Basim al-Mu'allim] In a symposium I attended, he claimed, [as heard] and I do not say he said, that his country intends to exercise indirect pressure to cut military supplies and prevent them from reaching Iran through U.S. friends and allies. Can you tell us about this and what you heard from the Americans on this?

['Aziz] This is not a secret. For over a year, the United States has been speaking to states that supply Iran with arms that prolong the war and increase threats in the region. The United States finds that supplying Iran with arms harms its interests, as well as the interests of those countries that have good relations [word indistinct]. We find this position positive and we must benefit from this position. This does not harm anybody, not even Iran, if it is understood in a responsible manner. This is because every rational, fair, and careful person considers the continuation of the war harmful to Iraq, Iran, and the rest of the region's states.

The Iranian leadership's insistence on continuing the war is illogical and incomprehensive to those who care for international law and the interests of the Iranian people and the states in the region. Any effort, be it American or non-American, to reduce Iran's ability to continue this harmful war is a positive effort. What you have heard from that official has been within the U.S. intentions for over a year.

[Al-Mu'allim] This also applies to the general U.S. strategy in the region in order to preserve U.S. interests.

['Aziz] I think that no state will follow any policy that is devoid of benefit to it and to its allies and friends. There is nothing wrong or shameful in legitimate meetings. This meeting is not hostile toward anybody. The Iranian regime may think otherwise, but this will not be in harmony with Iran's interests and those of its peoples. The Iranian people need peace exactly as we in Iraq need it.

[Al-Mu'allim] You have been quoted recently as saying that if Iran does not launch the offensive, which it has been speaking of, against Iraq, it will strike at Kuwait.

['Aziz] I think that if the Iranian regime finds itself at an impasse — it is at an impasse in its war with Iraq, there is no doubt about that — but if it finds itself in a stifling impasse in its war with Iraq, it is possible that it will attack one of the Arab Gulf states. Kuwait is one of the states that is likely to be attacked. This is no secret. We tell this to our brothers in the Gulf. It is within our expectations and analysis of present and future events.

[Al-Mu'allim] As a regime, you have expressed Iraq's commitment to pan-Arab issues, in addition to the Iraqi-Iranian war. What positive or negative effects will the restoration of ties with the United States have on Iraq's role and commitments?

['Aziz] I must first refer to the fact that Iraq was the only Arab state that had no relations with the United States. Even those states which claim to have sharp differences with the United States restored their relations with the United States 10 years ago or more. Restoring diplomatic relations is a routine measure. It does not affect our decisions on the national level and does not change our pan-Arab position. We are an independent country. We have principles and interests. Concerning our national and pan-Arab issues, we act according to our principles, whether we have relations with the United States or not. There is no connection between this and that. We believe that establishing full diplomatic relations with the United States is a normal issue, similar to the relations other states have with the United States. As I said in the beginning, we did not want this step to be misunderstood. We are very satisfied with the fact that this step took place at the right time, that is, at a time when we were certain that nobody would interpret it in the wrong way.

As to our dealing with our national and pan-Arab issues, this is not decided in our discussions in Washington. It is decided in Baghdad in accordance with our convictions in Iraq and in line with our pan-Arab principles and responsibility.

[Al-Mu'allim] Thank you, Mr Foreign Minister.

'Aziz Returns to Baghdad

JN011928 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1905 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Dec (INA) — Tariq 'Aziz, foreign minister and deputy prime minister, returned to Baghdad this evening after a weeklong visit to the United States. During the visit, the deputy prime minister met with President Ronald Reagan and Vice President George Bush, as well as Secretary of State George Shultz. The talks dealt with U.S.-Iraqi relations, the situation in the region, and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

Armed Forces Command Issues Battle Communiques

Communique No 1,666

JN301720 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Communique No 1,666 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 30 November 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high capability and unique courage, our valiant Armed Forces continue their triumphant activities against the forces of the rancorous Iranian enemy. The results for yesterday evening and for today are as follows:

1. Our forward units dealt fierce artillery blows to enemy positions and troop concentrations in the operational sector east of Basra, killing six, wounding many others, and destroying one infantry position.

2. Using all types of weapons, one of our forward units pounded one enemy observation post and one personnel position in the Maysan sector, destroying them, and killing three enemy troops.

3. Using all types of weapons, our forward units pounded enemy positions opposite their positions in the central sector of the battlefield, destroying one enemy infantry position.

4. Escaping the tyranny of those ruling in Iran, a new group of Iranian military personnel sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the battlefield and were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The criminal Khomeyniite clique shelled a civilian area in the Basra suburbs this afternoon.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, on 30 November 1984

Communique No 1,667

JN011744 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,667 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 1 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Our brave Armed Forces today pay tribute to those who are more noble than all of us: those on the frontlines, in the trenches, and at all positions of honor. Our Armed Forces are of the view that the best way to honor this elite class of our great people is to preserve the chastity of the Iraqi soil and protect the Iraqi people's dignity against enemy attempts and the vicissitudes of time. In paying homage to the Iraqi martyrs, we will continue to preserve Iraq's history, culture, values, and resources against the

rapacious aggressors, the rancorous barbarians, and the devious anti-Arabs [shu'ubiyah].

Our Armed Forces consider the best means of repaying the martyrs for their chaste blood is to keep the rifles brandished in the face of aggression and to keep the chests of our men a bastion to protect beloved Iraq. We pledge to the people and their honest leader that martyrs' blood will not be shed in vain and that the misguided, criminal Khomeyniites will continue to pay a great price for their savagery and mean rancor until they bow to right with humiliation.

The results for last night and today are as follows:

1. Our daring Air Force planes raided enemy positions, troop concentrations, and vehicles in the Maysan sector, scoring direct hits. Our planes carried out 28 combat missions and returned safely and triumphantly to base, praise be to God.

2. Using artillery and mortars, our forward units pounded a number of enemy positions in the central sector, inflicting massive losses in men and equipment. In another area of the same sector, one of our forward units opened fire at enemy positions and vehicles destroying two infantry positions and two vehicles.

3. Using artillery and other weapons, our forward units attacked selected enemy targets east of Basra, inflicting losses in men and materiel and destroying three vehicles, one of which was carrying personnel, and one sniper position. Flames were seen in other positions.

4. The cruel enemy shelled Basra suburbs with heavy artillery this morning, damaging a number of civilian establishments.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 1 December 1984

Communique No 1,668

JN021722 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Communique No 1,668 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 2 December 1984]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With increasing strength, determination, and capability, our heroic Armed Forces are continuing their valiant activities against the forces of the spiteful Khomeyniite enemy. The results for yesterday evening and today are as follows:

1. At 1340 today, a number of our bold fighter planes carried out an airstrike against enemy vehicles and armor in the operational sector east of Basra, scoring direct and effective hits. All our pilots returned safely with their aircraft, praise be to God.

2. One of our forward units pounded several selected enemy targets in the operational sector east of Basra, destroying three large vehicles, two of which were loaded with hardware, and setting fire to several enemy positions.

3. Our gallant fighters fired on an enemy observation post and a weapon emplacement in the central sector of the operational theater and managed to destroy them both.

4. Fleeing the clique of rancor and hatred that is ruling in Iran, fresh groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forward units in the northern sector of the operational theater. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

5. The criminal enemy shelled the village of Al-Shihabi and a civilian area in the Basra environs with heavy artillery, damaging one house in Basra.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 2 December 1984

Fighters Hit 'Large Maritime Target' 3 Dec

JN031257 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1242 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Baghdad, 3 Dec (INA) — Iraqi fighter planes attacked a large maritime target south of Iran's Khark Island, scored accurate hits, and returned safely to base. This was stated by an Iraqi military spokesman who added that the air strike was carried out at 1100 today.

The spokesman said that the operation comes in implementation of the Iraqi people's desire to continue the siege of Khark Island and other Iranian ports in order to prevent the enemy from continuing its aggression on Iraq's people and territory.

Information Minister Says POW's in Danger

JN021444 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] London, 2 Dec (INA) — Culture and Information Minister Latif Nusayyif Jasim has emphasized that the lives of Iraqi prisoners in Iran are in danger. He appealed to the world public to do its utmost to ensure humanitarian treatment for the Iraqi prisoners of war in Iran. He also called on the international community to interfere and stop this Iranian barbarism.

In a statement published today in the London-based magazines *AL-TADAMUN* and *AL-DUSTUR*, the Iraqi minister called on all the signatories to the Geneva convention on prisoners of war to pressure Iran into respecting the articles of this convention. He added that the Iraqi prisoners of war are being exposed to the ugliest forms of psychological, physical, and moral torture, as well as poisoning. He said that poisonous substances are instilled into the water and food and that the prisoners are kept in solitary confinement.

He further said that the Iranian authorites slipped elements of the Al-Da'wah Party among the prisoners to spy on them and to write reports on each of them. Moreover, the imprisoned pilots were threatened with being put on trial as war criminals at the end of the war due to the pilots' effective role in battles.

He said that the prisoners' letters are kept from them and that some prisoners do not get their relatives' letters in an attempt to gain their loyalty. All sorts of intimidation are used against them

to make them chant slogans against Iraq. They are also forced to do extremely hard labor throughout the day and night without being given more than one meal.

The minister called on world intellectuals and newsmen to expose the Iranian regime's violation of human rights and the Geneva convention on prisoners of war, in addition to its current crimes against the Iraqi prisoners.

Finance Minister Comments on War, Economy

JN031114 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 3 Dec 84 pp 1, 20

['Afifah al-Kaluti dispatch]

[Text] Iraqi Finance Minister Hisham Hasan Tawfiq has stated that Iraq is still trying to back joint Arab action, despite the circumstances of the war that have been imposed on it. In a statement to *AL-RA'Y* before leaving Amman yesterday, after attending the 42d Arab Economic Unity Council meeting, Tawfiq said that Iraq's contribution to the council's budget was ready and that it would reach the council soon. He added that this contribution takes into consideration the circumstances of the Iraq-Iran war and [illegible] national defense requirements.

The Iraqi minister pointed out that Iraq adheres to its previous position toward joint Arab action by establishing Arab companies and organizations that would promote this approach and by extending financial support for their budgets and needs. Tawfiq also said that Iraq believes in maintaining normal life in the country, in ensuring the services for and requirements of joint Arab action, and in making available certain basic commodities that are stipulated in previous budgets, in order to avoid higher prices abroad and to ensure a decent life for the people.

On the Gulf war's effect on the Iraqi economy, the minister said that Iraq organized its economy on the assumption that the war would continue and that it revised its position again in late 1983 on the same assumption. He said that if the Iranians want to continue the war further, Iraq will be able to adapt its economy accordingly. He added: If the war ends, Iraq will undoubtedly realize further economic benefits by investing the funds required for the war in other economic fields.

The Iraqi minister said in answer to a question that the labor force that was used in defending the homeland has been replaced by Arab workers who were granted all the privileges of the Iraqi workers. He said that Arab workers have covered all of Iraq's labor requirements.

On Iraq's imports and exports, Tawfiq said that in addition to oil and agricultural products, Iraq's major industrial products play a great role in the Iraqi economy. These products satisfy Iraqi needs and the surplus is exported. He noted that there is a great growth in Iraqi exports, something which has helped to increase Iraqi revenues. He also said that Iraqi revenues will further increase with the implementation of the oil pipeline projects across Turkey and Saudi Arabia, as well as through other channels.

On the Arab states' stand toward the war, the minister said that stands vary and that there are frank and eloquent stands, both direct and indirect. [sentence as published] He added that some Arab states have continued their defeatist stand, their opposition to the genuine pan-Arab position, and their plots with the Iranian regime — something which is a deviation from the Arab resolutions and conventions, as well as a violation of the Arab principle concerning dealing with a state that launches aggression against an Arab state which had a great role in defending the Arab nation against wars of aggression.

King Husayn, Delegation Leave for Cairo

JN011020 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Amman — Their Majesties King Husayn and Queen Nur left Amman today for Cairo on a 3-day visit to Egypt at the invitation of His Excellency President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife. During this historic visit, King Husayn will hold talks with President Mubarak related to our Arab nation's issues, to achieving its objectives of solidarity and unity, and to bilateral relations that serve both fraternal peoples' interests. The king will deliver a pan-Arab speech before the Egyptian People's Assembly.

Their majesties were seen off by His Highness Crown Prince Hasan, the Senate president, the chief chamberlain, the commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, the ministers, the secretary general of the Royal Hashemite Court, senior civilian and military officials, and the Egyptian charge d'affairs in Amman.

His Highness Crown Prince Hasan took the constitutional oath before King Husayn and the ministers as regent during the king's absence from the homeland.

Their majesties are accompanied by an official delegation consisting of Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydat, Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim, Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, Information Minister Mrs Layla Sharaf, Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, and a number of officials.

AL-RA'Y Previews Husayn's Visit to Cairo

JN010822 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 1 Dec 84 pp 1, 23

[Editorial: "A Pan-Arab Step Forward"]

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn's expected visit to Cairo represents a new move in closing Arab ranks, crystallizing a unified Arab stand to confront challenges, and embarking on an organized political action to reach an honorable and just settlement. This visit is important in light of the developments which took place in Amman — developments represented by the PLO's success in holding its PNC and adopting decisions that assert its freedom and independent Palestinian will to express its viewpoint unhesitatingly and without deferring to this or that Arab party.

The talks between King Husayn and President Mubarak will open the door to more interaction between the two leaders' ideas and allow them to assess the new developments in the Arab and international arenas in order to crystallize an Arab stand that is capable of moving and taking action. At the same time, the visit and talks affirm Egypt's return to its position in Arab decision-making and the Arabs' need for Egypt and Egypt's need for the Arabs as the two sides of the equation that cannot be ignored or bargained over.

Since President Muhammad Husni Mubarak's visit to Jordan clearly contributed to entrenching principles of Egyptian-Jordanian cooperation, King Husayn's expected visit to Cairo will contribute to reinforcing that cooperation and to giving it impetus in all spheres. We must reiterate that the cooperation between the two fraternal countries does not form a bilateral bloc. This cooperation is an indispensable part of building Arab ranks, just as the Jordanian-Palestinian nucleus is an indispensable part of building the same ranks. In light of this clear fact, the magnitude of the mistake of those who insist on isolating Egypt from the Arabs and isolating the Arabs from Egypt emerges. Those people are also not pleased with the Jordanian-Palestinian nucleus. They are casting doubts on it, thus commiting another grave mistake.

It is time we concerted all Arab efforts to build a unified Arab stand that is based on intrinsic Arab power — a stand that has a role in leading an organized political move that will free the Palestine cause from the stalemate that is obstructing it. It is also time we freed the Arab arena from the negative practices that destroyed this arena and allowed the Israeli aggressors and their allies to use Arab differences and the flabby Arab situation as a weapon to encroach on the morale of our steadfast kinfolk behind the river, to harm the Arab reputation, and to cast doubts on Arab seriousness in the international arena.

Hence, King Husayn's expected visit to Cairo is a pan-Arab step forward so that the Arabs will regain their strength with Egypt and Egypt will regain its position among the Arabs. Those who are interested in the region and the cause are waiting for the visit and its results with concern, although they have different hopes. It is certain that the wisdom and sincerity of King Husayn and Mubarak will make the visit and the talks produce outstanding and honorable results.

Further Press Comment on Visit

JN020904 [Editorial Report] Jordanian papers on 2 December highlight King Husayn's Cairo visit, his talks with President Mubarak, and the important results of these talks. The editorials hail the visit and talks as an important move to bolster Arab solidarity, reactivate joint Arab action, and promote the Arab position in the international arena.

SAWT AL-SHA'B's editorial says: "King Husayn's Cairo visit is a step forward for the Jordanian move at this stage to fill the vacuum in the Arab arena in which disputes and conflicts flourished and are destroying what is left of the collapsing Arab solidarity in the face of a vicious onslaught by Zionism and its allies against the Arab nation." The paper adds: "This visit is important beause it comes at a time when positive signs in the general Arab position are embodied in fundamental transformations to reinforce legitimacy, particularly the results of the PNC meetings in Amman that seek to unite the PLO and reinforce its legitimacy and its turning to work with Jordan within the framework of objectivity and devotion to the Palestinian issue and to liberating the land and holy places."

AL-RA'Y's editorial says: "It is clear that, through their cooperation and the talks between their leaderships, Jordan and Egypt represent the Arab nation's vanguards who have begun to move to achieve unity and coordination between them in order to create an Arab formula that will form the basis of an Arab move to serve the Palestinian issue ..... Dr al-Baz affirmed this course

in hoping that Syria would join this move since it is an Arab country that has land awaiting liberation and has prestige in the Arab arena." *AL-RA'Y* adds: "Needless to say, what the Israeli aggressors and their allies fear most is that Arab coordination may become so effective that it restores Arab weight and influence in the international arena ..... Thus, tendentious organs began to depict the Jordanian-Egyptian cooperation as the nucleus of a certain axis when in fact it is an extensive, vanguard move to achieve pan-Arab coordination ....."

AL-DUSTUR's editorial notes: "The speeches by His Majesty King Husayn and President Mubarak at the great banquet given in honor of his majesty yesterday evening reflected the great eagerness of Jordan and Egypt to lay the foundations for Arab solidarity and their outlook toward responsible pan-Arab action." The paper continues: "Undoubtedly, the framework that His Majesty King Husayn proposed before the PNC on a joint Jordanian- Palestinian formula for working to save the kinfolk, land, and holy places will receive Egypt's special attention. This is of no less importance than that it received from the PNC, particularly since this framework, which is based on international legitimacy, is founded on the principle of exchanging land for peace."

King's Message to UN on Palestinian Rights

JN301848 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn has addressed a message to the UN Committee on Palestinian People's Rights during the celebration the committee held in New York on the international day of solidarity with the Palestinian Arab people.

In the message that was read by 'Abdallah Salah, Jordan's permanent UN representative, his majesty pointed out the importance of the United Nations assuming its responsibility toward the Palestinian people, particularly since the United Nations has been a witness to the Palestine question's developments, has recognized the Palestinian people's question and their legitimate rights, and is responsible for implementing the international will.

His majesty explained that Israel has continued its intransigence and challenge to the international will, and that it has continued its occupation of the Arab territories and its repression the Arab people in the occupied territories. His majesty stressed that Jordan, out of its national and historic responsibilites, has called on everyone to assume their responsibilities toward achieving peace in the Middle East through holding an international conference for peace — a conference to be attended by all the parties concerned and to which the two superpowers should contribute, including the UN Security Council permanent member-states, to reach a formula to implement international consensus represented by UN Security Council Resolution 242 which stipulates the nonacquisition of land by force.

In his message, his majesty pointed to the implementation of this resolution which is important in its essence, particularly the exchange of land for peace which would enable the Palestinian people to exercise their right to self-determination on their national soil just as other world peoples.

His majesty expressed appreciation for the sincere efforts that the UN committee on Palestine exerts to help the Palestinian people restore their legitimate rights and enable them to live in peace and dignity.

The Senegalese permanent UN representative, who is also the chairman of the Palestine committee, has asked Jordan's representative to convey his gratitude and thanks for His Majesty King Husayn in his own name and on behalf of the committee's members.

Papers Highlight Results of PNC Session

JN301038 [Editorial Report] Jordanian papers on 30 November prominently report the conclusion of the 17th PNC session in Amman and devote their editorials to commenting on its results. All three main Amman dailies publish PNC reports on their front pages under these banner headlines: *SAWT AL-SHA'B*: "The Martyrs' Session Succeeds and Consecrates Legitimacy"; *AL-RA'Y*: "PLO Executive Committee Entrusted To Study Husayn's Proposals"; *AL-DUSTUR*: "Executive Committee Entrusted To Study Husayn's Concept on Joint Action."

SAWT AL-SHA'B's editorial says: "Yes, Palestinian free will has triumphed and Palestinian national legitimacy has been consecrated.... Yes, following the outstanding sucess of the PNC meetings, the PLO Executive Committee has come out with a strong popular Palestinian mandate that gives it the freedom of movement to begin a new phase of political struggle for the sake of the land, the people, and the cause." The paper adds: "The PLO now faces difficult tasks that require a clear vision and courageous decisions."

In its editorial *AL-DUSTUR* says: "The PNC's political statement has come to confirm the facts on which Jordanian-Palestinian relations are based in the current phase. As King Husayn said, this is a new beginning for joint action based on sincerity and maturity."

The *AL-RA'Y* editorial notes: "According to the statement issued by the PNC at the end of its 17th session yesterday, the Executive Committee has become the quarter that will consider the Jordanian concept for joint political action in light of the bases approved by previous PNC session, foremost the PNC's rejection of UN Security Council Resolution 242 — the rejection reaffirmed by the PNC in its 17th session." The paper continues: "Jordan has already said more than once that it will respect the Palestinian decision and will be ready to back and support this decision whatever it may be. We must also remember, however, the effect of the time factor on the course of events which are moving rapidly in our region. Time waits for no one."

Further Materials on Al-Naqurah Military Talks

UN's Aime Arrives

NC301755 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Jean-Claude Aime, assistant deputy UN secretary general for political affairs, arrived in Beirut at 1630 today from Jerusalem. Aime's visit is within the framework of contacts which are being held by UN officials to eliminate the obstacles which Israel is creating in the face of the Al-Naqurah negotiations to withdraw its forces from occupied Lebanese territory.

Aime visited the Foreign Ministry where he met with Secretary General Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, in the presence of Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, head of the Lebanese military delegation to the Al-Naqurah negotiations, and Brigadier General George Harruq, a member of the delegation. The meeting was attended for the Lebanese Foreign Ministry by Ambassador al-Baba, acting director of political affairs, and diplomats Farid 'Abbush and Victor Bitar.

Al-Hajj on Israeli Response

NC302013 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] At 1700 today, a meeting was held at the Foreign Ministry attended by Ambassador Fu'ad al-Turk, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; Jean-Claude Aime, assistant deputy UN secretary general for political affairs; Staff Brigadier General Muhammad al-Hajj, chairman of the Lebanese Military Committee to the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations; and committee member Staff Brigadier General George Harruq. The meeting was attended for the Lebanese Foreign Ministry by Acting Director of Political Affairs Ambassador Samih al-Baba, and diplomats Farid 'Abbud and Victor Bitar.

Following the meeting Brig Gen al-Hajj spoke about the subjects discussed at the meeting. He said:

[Begin recording] [Al-Hajj] We are expecting an answer to two questions at the next session. The first is: Will Israel accept the presence of UN forces along the international border between Lebanon and Israel in Al-Naqurah, 'Alma al-Sha'b, Yarin, Rumaysh, Marun al-Ra's, Marj 'Uyun, Kafr Shuba, Kafr Hamam, and Shab'a?

In fact, we had proposed a plan for the deployment of the UN forces from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a. The plan calls for the deployment of six regiments of UN forces. We proposed the deployment of a seventh regiment in the Tyre-Rashidiyah area to demonstrate our positive approach. What was the Israeli answer? They turned down the deployment of six regiments from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a and said: Your plan includes only one positive aspect — the presence of a UN forces regiment in Tyre.

The plan was nevertheless an indivisible one. If they accepted a regiment in Tyre this means that they must accept the remaining regiments along the Lebanese-Israeli border. This is what we will be waiting for during the session on Monday because I had asked this question before the session. Very frankly the question is: Do you object to the presence of the UN forces, which came to Lebanon under the banner of the United Nations in accordance with Resolution 425, issued by the UN Security Council in 1978? The resolution, in a sense, says that the UN forces are to support Lebanon in regaining its authority over all its soil as far as its internationally recognized borders.

Therefore, the UN resolution stipulates the deployment of the UN forces up to the international borders. The question that is now put to the Israeli side, so that we may be able to proceed with the talks, is: Does Israel approve of the deployment of the UN emergency forces, which came to ensure peace in the southern area? Does it accept the deployment of the peacekeeping force from Al-Naqurah up to Shab'a? This is the primary and basic question for which I am awaiting an answer so as to accelerate the talks.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us if you are for increasing the weekly sessions, in your capacity as the chairman of the military committee? Do you support this?

[Al-Hajj] This has not been proposed. The issue does not depend on the number of sessions as much as it depends on agreement on principles. When agreement on the principles is reached, we can continue [with the negotiations].

[Reporter] What did you discuss with (?Aime)?

[Al-Hajj] There remains the second question. The second question is the important one and the cornerstone in the negotiations. If the UN forces came here to enable Lebanon to regain its sovereignty, then the basic legitimate means for the restoration of this sovereignty is the Lebanese Army. Does Israel accept the presence of the Lebanese Army side by side with the UN forces on the borders? The basic role is for the army; the role of the United Nations is a supporting one, because the United Nations will not remain in Lebanon forever. Its task is restricted to a time and place.

The responsibility for sovereignty basically falls on the Lebanese Army and no other. Does the Israeli side accept the presence of the Army in that area? If the answer is affirmative, then you can expect good things. [end recording]

UNIFIL Deployment Discussed

NC011044 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpt] President Amin al-Jumayyil received Jean-Claude Aime, assistant deputy UN secretary general, prior to the latter's departure for Al-Naqurah to meet with General William Callaghan, UNIFIL commander in the south.

Aime briefed Al-Jumayyil on the latest results of contacts concerning UNIFIL's deployment on the southern border between Lebanon and Israel in light of the Lebanese position submitted during the latest round of the Al-Naqurah talks.

Al-Jumayyil, Karami Review Talks

NC011550 Beirut Domestic Service in English 1515 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Rashid Karami assessed today the different political and security developments in the country. The president and the premier discussed during the weekly meeting, which lasted for 1 and 1/2 hours and started at 1230 pm, the stage which was reached by the military Lebanese-Israeli talks in Al-Naqurah in the light of the outlines offered by the Lebanese Military Committee, which is waiting for the Israeli response during the seventh round of the Al-Naqurah talks next Monday.

Al-Jumayyil and Karami also reviewed the outcome of what has been accomplished by the implementation of the security steps in greater Beirut and expressed satisfaction in this concern. They also studied the issues connected with the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the coastal highway in the light of the Military Council's preparations.

The meeting was over by 2 pm, after which the prime minister left the Presidential Palace without any comments.

Birri: Cairo Agreement 'Cancelled'

NC021952 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] Shi'ite Minister Nabih Birri has expressed astonishment at the opposition of certain parties to the negotiations at Al-Naqurah. He said the negative attitude of the Communist Party toward them was inspired by the Organization of Communist Action and by Yasir 'Arafat. He described the [1969] Cairo agreement as already cancelled, but said the government was opposed to an official announcement at a time when negotiations were in progress with Israel as there was no relation between the agreement and the purely military negotiations.

Al-Naqurah Talks Resume

NC031020 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0945 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Dispatch by Antoine 'Awn, the NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent in Al-Naqurah — live]

[Text] Today's first session of the Al-Naqurah negotiations recessed at 1105 this morning. Later, the delegations resumed their talks. Meanwhile, a military source passed the following information to the journalists: The Israeli delegation was expected to present answers to the questions posed by the Lebanese delegation at the last session. However, the Israeli delegation asked that the Lebanese delegation present details of the plan for deployment south of the Al-Litani area, after which the Israeli delegation will give its answers, which were described as positive. As the Lebanese delegation is eager to expedite the talks and achieve positive objectives, it has agreed to this. This is all we have so far.

Army Deployment Discussed

NC031138 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1055 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Dispatch by NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent Antoine 'Awn, in Al-Naqurah — live]

[Text] The three delegations adjourned their meeting at 1215 today for lunch. Meanwhile the Israeli military spokesman passed the following information to journalists: The Israeli delegation is pleased that the Lebanese delegation responded to the Israeli request for a detailed discussion of the military subjects on the basis of the plan presented by the Lebanese side for the Army's deployment in southern Lebanon. The Lebanese delegation started outlining its plan.

The Israeli military spokesman did not specify any area in the south, while the Lebanese delegation had affirmed that it will present its plan for the area south of the Al-Litani River. I learned that a contact took place a short while ago between the Lebanese delegation and the Military Command.

Yona Gazit, the Israeli delegation's military spokesman, said that the two delegations are discussing anew military subjects, concentrating on the UNIFIL deployment in the south, without specifying the areas of deployment. The Israeli spokesman gave no details but said: We did not discuss much the UN's role, rather the Lebanese Army's role and its deployment.

He emphasized the idea of the Army's deployment alongside the UN forces. He declined to answer a question about the Army's role, whether it will be a secondary or a primary role.

Further on Al-Naqurah Talks

NC031248 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1155 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Dispatch by NATIONAL INFORMATION AGENCY correspondent Antoine 'Awn from Al-Naqurah — recorded]

[Text] The three military delegations resumed their discussions at 1320 today. The Israeli delegation is expected to present its answer at this afternoon's session to a question posed by Brigadier General al-Hajj last Thursday on the deployment of the UN emergency forces alongside the Army from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a on the border line, and on whether or not Israel agrees that the Army should play a basic role deep in the south.

At the morning session, in its desire to expedite the talks, the Lebanese delegation agreed to present its plan for deployment south of the Al-Litani line, outlining its details. This was reported a little while ago by a Lebanese military source, who said that Lebanon outlined the military, geographic, and demographic aspects of its plan and the most prominent points of deployment in areas it regards as very sensitive.

The source revealed that the Israelis did not give approval to the plan, though they did say that such deployment is suitable for discussion and study. The Lebanese source described the atmosphere as cautiously positive.

The source also said that the Lebanese delegation objected to the Israelis about Israeli interference in Iqlim al-Kharrub. Brig Gen Al-Hajj drew the attention of the Israeli delegation leader to the fact that Israeli forces entered the coastal area north of Al-Awwali and Iqlim al-Kharrub with helicopters, military vehicles, and Intelligence Service vehicles. Gilbo'a denied this, however, declaring that no such crossing has taken place for 10 days.

The Lebanese source said that at the afternoon session, new Israeli thoughts about the Lebanese plan will be revealed. However, the source added, if the other side remains inflexible, the talks will be complicated.

It was observed that the campaign of accusations exchanged by the two sides has abated somewhat following an agreement to reduce information campaigns.

Further Materials on Iqlim al-Kharrub Security Plan

Military Council Completes Plan

NC301419 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 1330 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The Military Council has completed its security plan for the coastal road and Iqlim al-Kharrub. Meanwhile, the Southern Emergency Council has worked out a plan of action to fill any military vacuum that might be created by a sudden withdrawal of the occupation forces from the occupied Lebanese territories.

Informed sources have emphasized that the Military Council, which met today under Army Commander General Michel 'Awn, has completed all arrangements for the deployment of 2,200 troops along the road extending from Al-Madfun in the north, to Al-Awwali in the south, passing through Iqlim al-Kharrub. The same sources affirmed that the deployment will commence on the night of 5-6 December, provided nothing happens in the meantime. However, the sources pointed out that some problems still exist that could impede the deployment operation deep inside Iqlim al-Kharrub.

It has been learned that the Military Council will meet again, before the plan is implemented, to resolve these problems. Meanwhile, it is believed that an agreement will be reached on deploying the Army in the areas in which the Phalangist militias are now deployed, and on assigning the task of maintaining security in other areas to the Internal Security Forces.

Meanwhile, the Southern Emergency Committee held a long meeting today during which it assessed the results of the Al-Naqurah talks and drafted an integrated plan for filling any military vacuum in the south, western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya. Committee sources have reported that all arrangements have been worked out on paper and that some Army brigades have been formed, prepared to move southward as soon as a political decision is issued.

PSP on Limited Army Deployment

NC010645 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] A Progressive Socialist Party source has stated that there is a semi-final agreement that the Army's deployment in Iqlim al-Kharrub will be limited to patrols, backed by an absolute and firm undertaking by the parties concerned to not do anything that will disturb the security of the towns and villages in the area. The area will be demilitarized. The Internal Security Forces will assume the responsibility of maintaining security in Iqlim al-Kharrub, assisted by Army patrols if necessary.

Discussions Held on Implementation

NC011455 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1400 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The security plan for the coastal road and the deployment of the Army to the Al-Awwali being discussed by the Military Council, were today the topics of discussion at a meeting attended by Marwan Hamadah, Khalid Junblatt, Army Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Abu Dargham, Akram Shuhayyib, Lieutenant Colonel Sharif Fayyad, and a number of Amal Movement officials.

Discussions centered on the need to achieve the original aim of the plan — the opening of the coastal road and the deployment of the Army in the south, so as to contribute to the liberation of the homeland and prevent the Phalangist side from exploiting the implementation of the plan for its suspicious purposes. During the meeting, telephone calls were made to Amal movement leader Nabih Birri and Walid Junblatt, the Progressive Socialist Party leader.

Marwan Hamadah had a telephone conversation with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam on current political and security developments, within the framework of consultations and contacts on the Lebanese crisis, and on what has been implemented from the Bikfayya and recent Cabinet session agreements. Hamadah was also contacted by Michel Samahah, President Amin al-Jumayyil's adviser.

Birri Comments on Implementation

NC011547 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Nabih Birri, minister of state for south Lebanon and reconstruction affairs and minister of hydroelectric resources and justice, has emphasized that the security plan is proceeding on course, and that its implementation on the ground will take place on Thursday, despite Israel's attempts to cause tension, despite the explosions that killed and wounded innocent people in 'Alayh and Beirut, and despite Israel's exhaustive attempts to divert the Lebanese Armistice Committee from its charted course.

In a statement to journalists this afternoon, Birri said: It is important for me in this respect to affirm Lebanon's absolute rejection of any deployment of the UN emergency forces in any

area not literally specified in Resolution 425, which stipulates that these forces should support the Lebanese Army in deploying up to the international borders. He added: What concerns us in the continuing and escalating struggle in all the southern territory — as has been and is happening in Al-Saksakiyah, Burj Rahhal, Kafr Milki, and Ma'rakah, especially our people's sit-in for the 5th day running in the town of (Kafr Fir) and in the Al-Nabatiyah area — is that we rely on this struggle, the basic path that must be fostered by all of Lebanon to achieve liberation.

Within this framework, Minister Birri added, it is important for me to openly disclose the following information to international public opinion and to ask that it be verified:

Israel has for some time persisted in firing at detainees in the Ansar detention camp without any reason, wounding several of them, including, Fawzi Daffal, Yusuf al-Numayri, Husayn Ba'jur, Ahmad al-Masri, and 'Adnan al-Husayn;

Israel has stormed the camp for no reason at all, using gas and smoke bombs and causing scores of people to faint; and

Some skin diseases are widespread in the camp.

Minister Birri said: We also call on the International Red Cross to verify that detainee Brother Husayn Kuwayyis was blinded after some kind of eyedrop was administered. This is in addition to Israel's persistence in detaining many physically disabled persons, including Brothers Husayn Zarri'ah, who is paralyzed; Ahmad Faqih, who is without an arm; and 'Ali Zurqus; in addition to numerous old and young people. An investigation also must be carried out regarding the scarcity of supplies and foodstuffs, as well as the policy of starvation being practiced in the camp.

Minister Birri concluded his statement by saying: We put all these and other matters before the international organizations, particularly the United Nations and the International Red Cross, asking that a serious investigation be conducted into these matters and that the results be made public.

Asked about the fate of wounded detainee Husayn Ahmad al-Tabl, Minister Birri said he is still in Haifa.

Hamadah on Army Deployment

NC011808 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1645 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Former Minister Marwan Hamadah has outlined three conditions for agreeing to the Army's deployment in the mountain area:

1. The Army should be a national one.
2. The Army should not have participated in the civil war.
3. The Army should proceed to the south.

Hamadah said that Walid Junblatt will stay in the government. He disclosed that Junblatt faced several assassination attempts, but that this was not the only reason for his not attending the Cabinet's sessions.

PSP Source on Implementation

NC012130 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1730 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Following the Military Council's meeting today, a well-informed military source told the Voice of the Mountain that there are conflicting stances among the various parties. The Lebanese Forces and the Army insist on entering Iqlim al-Kharrub and on deploying along the coastal highway and the nearby hills without giving any attention to the south, particularly as the talks revolve about a partial Israeli withdrawal.

However, the representatives of the Progressive Socialist Party and the Amal movement insist that the security plan should be implemented as previously agreed upon — deploying on the coastal highway toward the south, the south being the main goal.

A source in the Progressive Socialist Party asks why there is insistence on deploying in the Khaldah Hills and in the depth of Iqlim al-Kharrub before reaching a political agreement, and while the Suq al-Gharb front remains open. The source also asks whether the plan presented at the Military Council is intended to create a new Suq al-Gharb front, to occupy the nationalist positions, and to abort the nationalist achievements made following the liberation of Al-Shahhar, Beirut, and its suburb.

If this is the case, our opposition to the plan will be legitimate, because we cannot accept the implementation of a plan at our expense, which ultimately will not contribute to the liberation of the south, but will stop at the coastal line and Iqlim al-Kharrub.

The source adds: We urge all parties to adhere to what had been agreed upon and to implement the plan as drawn up.

Al-Kharrub Flareup Cited

NC021400 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] In a statement to the Voice of Lebanon, former President Camille Sham'un called for [words indisitnct] to foil the designs of those who want to undermine the security plan for the coastal road. Sham'un described as grave yesterday's and today's flareup in the Al-Kharrub region because such a situation is likely to impede the implementation of the security plan. Already, he said, obstacles seem to arise. This is why the Syrians are sending a military delegation to Beirut to continue consultations and help untie the knots.

Camille Sham'un, leader of the Lebanese Front, wondered why the situation became so tense, saying: We have reached an agreement over the plan for the coastal road and the arrangements to be made in the Al-Kharrub region.

Sham'un denounced the threats by Anwar al-Fatayiri, [Progressive Socialist Party official], pointing out that they are groundless. For example, Sham'un said, the car bomb discovered in 'Alayh might have been planted by a group that benefits from continued tension. The fact that the car exploded in 'Alayh does not mean that it came from a Christian area.

Meanwhile, Phalangist leader Elie Karamah today told the Voice of Lebanon that he is astounded by the flareup in the Al-Kharrub region, particularly, he added, since it is happening after the recent Cabinet session, after Minister Walid Junblatt visited the Presidential Palace with Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, and after the positive signals made by all the parties concerned, including Junblatt himself.

What is taking place in the Al-Kharrub region forces us to draw one of two conclusions: Either Minister Walid Junblatt is not in full charge of his gunmen, or he is still not serious about his words and stands. We do not want to assail anyone, particularly since everyone has accepted a decision to stop media campaigns. But, it seems that media campaigns have disappeared only to give way to military campaigns. This is a language that we reject. This is not the way to change anything. At any rate, we are hoping that this flareup will not affect the implementation of the security plan for the Army's deployment along the coastal road and in the Al-Kharrub region. We are in favor of this plan and we want to see it implemented because it will benefit Lebanon and all parties.

Karami Comments on Tripoli Security Meeting

NC022004 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Prime Minister Rashid Karami tonight chaired a meeting of the Quadripartite Security Committee in Tripoli. Representatives of the security commands and sides concerned attended. The meeting discussed the Army's deployment plan within the framework of the Tripoli security plan.

Following the meeting, Prime Minister Karami said:

[Begin Karami recording] The discussions at the meeting dealt with the implementation of what remains of the plan drawn up in accordance with the Damascus agreement. This meeting was fruitful because we defined the decisions in a firm and final way. Dates have been fixed for starting the deployment of the Army and implementing all measures required to carry out the tasks needed to maintain the security of the citizens and of the country. This is all I can say and I am very hopeful that we will solve all the problems which preceeded this meeting. [end recording]

Syrian Military Delegation To Visit Beirut

NC020726 (Clandestine) Voice of Arab Lebanon in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] With the appearance of new problems related to the implementation of the coastal road security plan, informed sources said that a high-level Syrian military delegation will visit Beirut tomorrow for talks with military officers and the parties concerned to discuss these problems and to try and resolve them. The delegation will be headed by Deputy Syrian Chief of Staff Major General 'Ali Aslan. The sources pointed out that these problems pertain to the deployment of the Army in Iqlim al-Kharrub and in some points along the coastal line as proposed in the security plan approved by the Cabinet.

Maj Gen Aslan's visit to Beirut was decided upon following contacts that took place yesterday with Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, head of the Syrian Intelligence Service in Lebanon, during the weekly working meeting which took place at B'abda Palace yesterday between President Amin al-Jumayyil and Prime Minister Karami.

Syrian Delegation's Arrival Delayed

NC030625 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Syrian Deputy Chief of Staff Major General 'Ali Aslan accompanied by Brigadier General Ghazi Kan'an, chief of the Intelligence Service of the Syrian forces deployed in Lebanon, were due to arrive in Beirut today to meet with the Lebanese Military Command in the presence of the parties concerned. However, it was reported last night that the Syrian military delegation has delayed its arrival 24 hours to complete the contacts at various levels, so as to arrive at an agreement on the final formula of the security plan.

Unofficial reports said this morning that Brig Gen Kan'an visited President al-Jumayyil yesterday in the presence of General 'Awn and Chief of Staff Major General Mahmud Tayy Abu Dargham, who had met with Minister Walid Junblatt in the presence of former Minister Marwan Hamadah and Akram Shuhayyib, to brief him on the Bikfayya talks.

Karami: Talks Essential for Israeli Withdrawal

NC302034 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpts] On invitation from the Arab Cultural Club, the 28th Arab book exhibition was opened a 1700 today in the Glass Hall of the Information and Tourism Ministry under the aegis of Prime Minister Rashid Karami.

Prime Minister Karami addressed the audience, saying:

[Begin recording] [Karami] We have reached the stage of implementing [the security plan] and of taking practical steps. As a result of this we have drawn up the security plan for greater Beirut, which was seriously (?carried out) in the past few days. This plan is being supported by the citizens and people whose will we embody and whose voice we raise. There can be no stability, prosperity, comfort, happiness, or reassurance if security and safety do not prevail in this homeland and among the citizens.

In this respect, we must affirm that there can be no security or reassurances if the south, the western Al-Biqa', and Rashayya remain occupied by the Israeli enemy. Liberation is our greatest battle for which all citizens must be recruited. As we take pride in the heroic national resistance fighting the enemy on our pure soil and giving successive examples of sacrifice and pride, we maintain that this military battle cannot achieve its goals with the desired quickness if it is not backed by a political battle. Thus we went to Al-Naqurah to wage the battle of words, to take advantage of the sacrifices [of the resistance] and to achieve a comprehensive withdrawal without restrictions or conditions.

When the 17 May agreement was discussed, the question posed was — what was the alternative to that agreement? The answer was — the armistice agreement and UN Security Council Resolutions 508, 509, and 425. We have not stopped working within this framework; rather, we are moving within its context and adhering to it. Our faith is deep so that the day will shortly come when we will accompany our Army [to the south]. The Army is being rebuilt anew so that it will be the army of the entire homeland and people, and will have the confidence of all the Lebanese people. This people's will aims at preserving the homeland's sovereignty, independence, and freedom.

We are dutybound to unify our march and act together and cooperate to make our way toward Sidon, Tyre, Al-Nabatiyah, Jazzin, and Bint Jubayl, and toward every village and post where the enemy is stationed so as to replace him and uproot him from our blessed territory, so that Lebanon will return to us safe and sound without filth or occupation. It is hateful to live with the enemy in our pure land.

The Army is thus preparing itself to go to Iqlim al-Kharrub and toward Al-Awwali so that it will be close to the south and deploy there when the enemy begins to withdraw from our land. We here pledge to you that we will continue the liberation battle. We will find no comfort unless the Israelis withdraw as quickly as possible from our holy land.

We have differed a great deal and [words indistinct]. However, we must not despair. Those who built once and twice can again build the country, provided that we resolve to purify ourselves from our maladies. [end recording]

Sham'un Views Current Situation, Al-Naqurah Talks

NC301230 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1145 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] [Former] President Camille Sham'un today strongly denounced shelling in the Al-Ashrafiyah area yesterday, which resulted in the death of more innocent people. He said: From our position of national responsibility, we denounce every act of violence that endangers the life and security of the citizen seeking peace and security.

He added: Hence, our efforts and attention are focused on consolidating security and completing the necessary measures to implement the remaining security plans recently approved by the Cabinet.

Answering a question on reports about the fate of the Cabinet or a possible reshuffle, President Sham'un told Radio Free Lebanon: Contrary to what some sources are insinuating, our efforts are focused on the citizen's security.

Regarding the Al-Naqurah negotiations and the Israeli officials' pessimism about them, President Sham'un said: No one can impose his conditions on us. Hence, we insist that security arrangements with Israel should be within the context of Lebanon's full sovereignty over all internationally-recognized Lebanese territories. UNIFIL cannot be present in south Lebanon without the approval of the Lebanese Government.

Junblatt on Security Plan, Islamic Salvation

NC012122 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Speaking at a ceremony commemorating Shaykh Halim Taqiy al-Din, Druze Minister Walid Junblatt has rejected what he called a return to the Intelligence Service regime existing before February the 6th. He also rejected what he imaginatively called the blockade of the mountain and the siege of Beirut and of the southern suburb in the guise of security plans.

Minister Junblatt added that there would be no salvation for the Islamic community without a return to norms and, therefore, to the unification of points of view in order to propagate the light of Muhammad through new joint Islamic conquest, free and victorious over the enemies of the Muslim Arab nation, especially, he said, the imperialist West — hateful, racist, and sectarian — working through the suspect activities of the Vatican. [sentence as heard] He accused the West of trying to annihilate, by all military and politcial means, the Arab world, using Israel as a base.

Mr Junblatt finally said that the West is encouraged by certain groups which pursue a policy of capitulation and new initiatives.

Junblatt Speech at Druze Rally; Threatens Retaliation

NC021359 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain in Arabic to Lebanon 1230 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The Druze community held a rally in Beirut on the occasion of the second anniversary of the martyrdom of Jamal Sa'b. The rally was attended by Progressive Socialist Party [PSP] leader Walid Junblatt, Marwan Hamadah, Anwar al-Fatayiri, 'Adil Sayyur, Tawfiq Muhanna, Colonel Fu'ad Hasan, 'Isam Nu'man, Sa'id al-Dawi, and several political and religious figures.

Walid Junblatt's speech was read by PSP Secretary General Anwar al-Fatayiri. He said: The agents think that through explosions and gunfire they can subjugate our people. They have however, completely failed to harm us. If today they are trying to exploit our approval of the political solution, we tell them from a position of strength that security is indivisible. The explosion that took place in 'Alayh will not pass unpunished. We have received the message and we let them know that our hand is long enough to break the necks of all tyrants everywhere. Security is indivisible. Since we are spending our nights surrounded by the sound of explosions and bombs in Barja, Shihim, Al-Mughayriyah, and B'aqlin, we can make them spend their nights surrounded by the sound of explosions. We tell those trying to exploit our approval of the political solution and our sincere work and determination in this field, that their attempt to circumvent us or assassinate our people, is doomed. We say this because we can see signs of a new plot.

We have approved the deployment of the Army so that it will later be deployed in the south because we want the south, from Al-Naqurah up to the Al-Awwali River, to belong to the strugglers, to the heroes of the Lebanese national resistance. We however say that there is a big difference between going to the

south and going to the mountain. We want the Army to go to the south to support the national resistance there and to fill in the security vacuum. But all that has been proposed to us are lies and deception. These plans do not show that the army will head toward the south, but toward Al-Mukhtarah. Why will the Army head toward the south via Al-Mtullah and 'Ayn al-Hawr? We do not want a new Suq al-Gharb. We have learned many lessons from Suq al-Gharb. Therefore, there can be no green or red lines capable of protecting those mercenaries.

They want to exploit our affiliation with the anti-Israeli Arab camp. They want to exploit our struggle and our approval of the political solution so that they can, through politics and negotiations, attain what they have failed to attain through war.

Lebanese Forces Communique Raps Junblatt's Positions

NC021904 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] The Lebanese Forces today issued the following communique:

For the past 3 days, Iqlim al-Kharrub has been subjected to shelling, sniping, and other forms of aggression. These reached a peak this Saturday when residential areas were the target of random bombardment from Junblatti socialist rocket launchers in Shihim, Barja, and Al-Wardaniyah, as well as from positions in the mountain. The Lebanese Forces were forced to return the fire to silence the Junblatti batteries and launchers, which over the last few days have been engaged in aggression against the lives and property of the inhabitants of the Iqlim.

These attacks came at the same time as the government's approbation of the security plan on one hand, and the declarations of Minister Junblatt on the other, which rejected the entry of the Army into areas which he considers to be nationalist and private. The attacks also come at a time when south Lebanese has been the scene of regional changes and struggles of power that put the inhabitants of the south in peril. These coincidences and many others have driven the Lebanese Forces to ask the following questions:

1. Does Minister Junblatt really want the liberation of the south and the opening of the coastal routes? Or are his declarations merely political manuevers to confuse the state and the Army in an attempt to get certain religious gains cheaply?
2. Do the liberation of Lebanon and administrative reforms necessitate the bombardment of Christian areas in Iqlim al-Kharrub?
3. Are the security plans, which Minister Junblatt approved during Cabinet sessions, to be identified with the shadowy and sectarian plans which he talked about at his meetings and in his declarations? And is this dual attitude admissible on the part of ministers entrusted with the lives of the people?
4. Is the bombardment of Christian villages in Iqlim al-Kharrub an expression of Minister Junblatt's rejection of the security plan, of the Army's deployment, and of the linking of the south with Beirut?

While these matters call for good intentions and a sense of responsibility for the liberation of Lebanon, the Lebanese Forces reiterate that security cannot come about by using conciliation when dealing with one party and using force when dealing with another. Nor can shelling and bombardment ever be a way to dialogue, entente, and reform and, above all, to the application of the security plan.

Today, all the parties are being put to the test and they have to assume their responsibilities. The liberation of the south is one of the goals, and it should never be forgotten that the coastal road passes through Iqlim al-Kharrub before reaching the south. Either security in south Lebanon will be global, or it might as well not exist at all. If it is not global, all security plans and political agreements will remain meaningless and bloodshed will continue.

Karamah Stresses Need for Christian Unity

NC011629 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in Arabic 1545 GMT 1 Dec 84

[TExt] Phlange Party leader Dr Elie Karamah has stated that we will never allow non-Christian Lebanese to impose their will and the system they desire in Lebanon upon us, noting that we are for the principle of coexistence in Lebanon but we believe in equality. In an interview with *AL-ISHTIRA'* magazine, Dr Karamah stressed the need for closing Christian ranks.

Sunnite Mufti Calls for Enforcement of Law

NC012153 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon in English 1745 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The Sunnite Mufti, Shaykh Hasan Khalid, has declared that the people are looking forward to the suppression of infringements of the law, which have affected every aspect of their life. He remarked that protection money is being extorted from shops, houses, resorts, and public and private property.

According to Mufti Khalid, the people want legal authority to exercise a just hegemony. He added that there are hegemonies in Beirut that cannot be ignored, resulting in disputes as well as insecurity, social, political, and economic breakdown.

AFP: Talas Confirms Arms Negotiations With France

NC301614 Paris AFP in English 1548 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, Nov 30 (AFP) — Paris and Damascus are negotiating a Syrian purchase of French arms, including replacements for 15 Gazelle helicopters shot down over the Al-Biqa' Plain during the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in 1982, a reliable source said here today. News of the talks followed French President Francois Mitterrand's visit to Damascus last Monday and Tuesday.

Syria was also reported to be interested in acquiring missiles for the 50 Gazelle-type helicopters it had ordered as well as "Milan" anti-tank missiles. Syrian Defence Minister Mustafa Talas confirmed that negotiations were going on in an interview published today by the French daily *LIBERATION*. But he refused to give any details on the type of arms Syria hoped to buy from France or whether Syria wanted to increase the number of its soldiers being trained in France, currently about 1,000.

He was asked about President Hafiz al-Asad's controversial younger brother, Rif'at, whose dramatic return to Damascus on Monday to head the security forces after six months abroad in apparent disgrace, stole some ofthe limelight from the arrival of the French president.

General Talas stressed that Rif'at al-Asad did not constitute a challenge to the president's leadership. He said he did not want to talk about him because it would give the impression that Rif'at was a rival to the president. "The entire Army supports the head of state," he added.

Iran Allegedly Asked To Moderate Position

PM031109 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Dec 84 p 5

[Unattributed report: "Khaddam Takes Calming Message to Tehran"]

[Text] Observers confirm that Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad's message to Iranian President 'Ali Khamene'i, conveyed by Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, centered on an appeal by the Syrian president to the Iranian leaders urging them to "soften" their attitude toward Iraq and their position on the Middle East problem.

President al-Asad's attempt — the second this year — came just before the GCC annual conference during which Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, the UAE, Bahrain, and Oman were scheduled to discuss security issues.

Observers believe that President al-Asad is interested in improving French-Iranian relations. This is especially the case after his statement on French television exculpating the extremists of responsibility for the attacks on French interests and nationals in the Middle East. He is also interested in persuading Tehran to take a more positive attitude toward the Lebanese-Israeli negotiations on withdrawal, resumed a few days ago.

Al-Jumayyil's Adviser Arrives in Damascus

NC291501 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1400 GMT 29 Nov 84

[Text] Within the framework of continuing consultations between Lebanon and Syria to strengthen domestic tranquillity against any setbacks caused by those displeased with the peace march and liberation in Lebanon, Michel Samahah, adviser to President Shaykh Amin al-Jumayyil, arrived in Damascus today for consultations with Syrian officials.

Al-Asad Receives Message From Soviet Leadership

JN011131 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] President Hafiz al-Asad has received a reply message [not further identified] from the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium stressing the USSR's firm support for the Syrian people and peoples in the other Arab countries in their struggle against the forces of imperialism and aggression for the sake of establishing a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. The reply message expressed satisfaction with the successful development of the relations of friendship and cooperation between Syria and the Soviet Union — a development that responds to the common interests of the two countries' peoples.

Construction Minister Meets USSR Ambassador

JN011410 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1300 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Damascus, 1 Dec (SANA) — A meeting took place here today between Minister of Construction Riyad Baghdadi and Soviet Ambassador Felix Fedotov. The talks dealt with economic cooperation between the Soviet Union and the public sector construction in Syria. The minister of construction touched on the role these companies had played in keeping the monopolizing foreign companies away from Syria and in achieving success in implementing all the constructional work entrusted to them.

Algerian Minister Concludes Visit to Damascus

JN301151 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1115 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Algerian Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi and his wife left Damascus today after a short visit to Syria, during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and his wife, the Syrian ambassador in Algiers, the Foreign Ministry's chief of protocol, and the Algerian ambassador in Damascus and embassy staff.

Reagan Reply to Peres on Peace Efforts Reported

TA010602 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] U.S. President Reagan says he hopes that in the next 4 years of his presidency he and Prime Minister Peres will continue to opt for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East. Reagan expressed the hope in a reply message to Prime Minister Peres thanking Peres for his greeting on Reagan's reelection to the presidency. Reagan goes on to say that in his last meeting with Peres, he was left in no doubt that the United States and Israel would maintain their close cooperation.

Reportage on Al-Naqurah Talks 3 Dec Session

Talks Resume; Situation 'Unclear'

TA030943 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0924 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The talks between the Israeli and Lebanese military delegations resumed about 1 hour ago. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports:

The situation this morning, upon the resumption of the Al-Naqurah talks, is unclear. The Lebanese are embarrassed by the fact that the deployment of the Lebanese Army along the coastal road has been postponed, and by the fact that the Syrian delegation has not yet arrived in Beirut. They are afraid the Israeli delegation will take advantage of this by asserting that the Lebanese Army's inability to deploy proves that there is substance to the Israeli claim that this Army will also be unable to fulfil the missions it assumes in future.

During the last meeting, the Lebanese delegation asked the Israeli delegation whether Israel would agree to a deployment of UNIFIL in the south, adjacent to the international border, from Al-Naqurah to Shab'a. Israel, by the way, rejects this deployment. The Lebanese also want to know whether Israel would agree to UNIFIL helping the Lebanese Army in some missions. This morning, the Lebanese delegation's precise stand concerning the deployment of UNIFIL along the coastal strip became clear. The Lebanese suggested that UNIFIL deploy in Tyre. As for Sidon, UNIFIL will only deploy there at the Palestinians' request.

Progress Reported

TA031136 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Progress was made today in the military talks between Israel and Lebanon in Al-Naqurah. The Lebanese delegation ceded to the Israeli requests and resumed discussion of military issues today.On the agenda was UNIFIL's deployment south of the Litani River. Israel has announced that it will study the Lebanese proposals and present its position at the next session. A Lebanese spokesman said that he expects the Israeli answer to be positive. Our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz reports from Al-Naqurah.

Today, at the seventh round of the Al-Naqurah talks, it appears as though finally some progress has been made. Captain Uri Ovnat of the Israeli delegation said:

[Begin Ovnat recording] We are happy to note that the Lebanese delegation finally acquiesced to our repeated requests, and today resumed discussion of military topics. The Lebanese delegation presented, on its own initiative, thoughts about the deployment of the Lebanese Army in southern Lebanon. [end recording]

A Lebanese spokesman also announced earlier that he expects the Israeli response to the Lebanese proposal to be positive.

The speaker said that the Lebanese side is making efforts to ensure that the talks are accelerated, and has therefore agreed to allow Israel to respond following a detailed presentation of the Lebanese deployment plans. At issue are plans for the deployment of UNIFIL, in conjunction with the Lebanese Army, south of the Litani.

Lebanese Complaints Rejected

TA031200 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1149 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Lebanese delegation to the Al-Naqurah talks protested to Israel about the IDF patrols in the Al-Kharrub region. The Lebanese spokesman contended that for a few days now Israel has been dispatching helicopters and vehicles to patrol the area, thus violating Lebanon's sovereignty. The head of the Israeli delegation, Brigadier General 'Amos Gilbo'a, flatly rejected Lebanon's arguments. This was reported to us from Al-Naqurah by our correspondent Nitzan Horowitz.

Session Ends; Progress Noted

TA031332 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1326 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] A short time ago the seventh round of the Al-Naqurah talks ended. At this round, both sides, in the concluding communique, noted that there had been progress on several issues. This refers to plans for a Lebanese Army and UNIFIL deployment in the southern area. The delegations will meet again this Thursday.

Rabin Discusses Peace Proposals, Defense Budget

TA301948 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Interview with Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin by newsreel moderator Mikha Limor and military correspondent Moshe Shlonsky — live in studio]

[Text] [Limor] Good evening to you, Minister Rabin. Before going into the budget cuts and security affairs, I wanted to ask you the following questions. This week we heard King Husayn's statement about his willingness to make a peace settlement in exchange for a territorial compromise. We heard a similar declaration from the Iraqi foreign minister and even the PLO does not rule out a dialogue with Israel, given that a member of your

party was invited to address the PLO and Israeli journalists visited Amman and Damascus. Are these not new tunes in the Middle East that may and should be regarded favorably?

[Rabin] I think most of the tunes are not new. Husayn has said in the past that he would be ready to make peace in exchange for all the territories. Therefore, there was nothing new in his statement. As for Iraq, I have not seen any such statement except for an announcement saying that if others so desire, they may enter peace negotiations with Israel.

Concerning the PNC, we must distinguish between the content of its resolutions and the circumstances under which the PNC was held. With respect to its resolutions, they expressed opposition to Resolution 242 and to Reagan's initiative, they did not change the Palestine Charter, and they continue to emphasize what they term their armed struggle — namely, terrorism. The circumstances under which the PNC session was held are: the split in the Arab world; the confrontation between the PLO and Syria; and, of course, the rapprochement between the PLO and Jordan which, politically speaking, may bear certain results that need not necessarily be negative. For the time being, the fact that Jordan has opened itself to the PLO has negative implications with regard to PLO terrorist activities against Israel.

[Limor] Do you regard the Katyushas as part of this?

[Rabin] I do not necessarily link these to the Katyushas. To the best of my knowledge, an increasing number of PLO members who engage in terrorism are finding their place in Amman. We see that orientation, instructions, and guidelines for launching attacks against Israel and Israeli targets — not necessarily from Jordanian territory — are being sent to Lebanon, the territories, Cyprus, and elsewhere.

[Shlonsky] Does the Israeli Government regard the Jordanian Government as responsible for the attacks launched from its territory against settlements in the Jordan Rift Valley?

[Rabin] This is why I made a distinction. When it comes to attacks from Jordanian territory, we regard Jordanas being responsible for them. I am aware that the Jordanian Government is making great efforts to prevent them. However, the very invitation to the PLO leaders, including the leaders of the executive bodies — or, in other words, their terrorists — to come and settle in Jordan jeopardizes the Jordanian objective, and King Husayn had better realize this as soon as possible in order to prevent a degeneration of the calm that has prevailed for 14 years along our joint border.

[Shlonsky] Mr Defense Minister, with your permission we will move to the question of the cuts in the defense budget. In today's Cabinet session, you abstained from voting on the proposed budget cuts. Why?

[Rabin] I abstained in the vote on the proposed budget cuts for two reasons: The first reason is that the effort to reach an agreement or final decision about the actual sum of the budget from which the cut will be made has not yet been concluded. There are differences of opinion between the Treasury and us. Some of them probably stem from different interpretations about the size of this year's budget, the agreements pertaining to it, and the understandings reached before it was consolidated. I did not see any room for discussing a cut of $100 million when the sum from which the cut will be made is not yet known. Second, myself, the General Staff, and the defense establishment are, in principle, aware of the economic need and obligation to slash the state budget, including the defense budget. I think the study presented to the Cabinet by the General Staff and the defense establishment reflects the candid goodwill to implement what had been asked of us by then. I think the defense establishment and the IDF have not taken such a cut since 1952. This time the cut is significant and painful. It harms the level of security the IDF will be able to provide to the country in the event a war breaks out — I hope this does not come true — as well as daily security. Moreover, I am convinced that it will harm the buildup of technologies and possibilities in the future as well. Therefore, when we talk about cuts — and painful ones at that — we understand and we are willing to pursue them. However, when we talk figures — before I know the total sum to which the cut refers, I cannot really tackle the issue.

[Shlonsky] Excuse me. After working for many months, is the government's working ability so bad that it could not agree on a sum before agreeing on the cuts?

[Rabin] Look, I believe this has nothing to do with a bad or good performance. This is a complex budget. One must also bear in mind that part of the budget is quoted in shekels. There are also complicated agreements between the Defense and Finance Ministries, and as long as we have not reached an agreement on the basic sum — based on everything I have said so far — from which the cut should be taken, I thought it would be better to wait another week. I believed an agreement could have been reached, and that if the ministries could not reach an understanding, a decision would have to be made. Moreover, in my capacity as defense minister and being the man bearing ministerial responsibility for the security of the State of Israel, I cannot go into the details and tell the Israeli public about the extent to which this cut harms defense.

The IDF has been growing since the 6-Day War. This is the first time, the first year, when it is no longer a question of increasing the IDF's fighting capability, whether in the event of war when the entire IDF is mobilized, or in the case of the regular army, as is currently the case. This time it is a question of reducing the fighting capability, including weapons of the utmost and decisive importance. The reference now is to reducing stocks, perhaps to the level that existed on the eve of the Yom Kippur War. This is the cut we are willing to effect.

[Shlonsky] Are you considering cutting new weaponry? Are you reconsidering scrapping the Lavi project?

[Rabin] Every issue may be reconsidered. I simply want to make clear that when the question of developing and producing the Lavi was raised several years ago, I did not support it. I did not see at that time any possibility, even before we had an economic crisis, for the Israeli economy to afford the cost of developing such an aircraft. I would not have changed my mind had it not been for the present situation. We have received $750 million for developing the Lavi, and it is now clear to the U.S. Administra-

tion as well that it will actually have to bear 99 percent of the development and production costs for more than 10 years. I believe we have reached a situation today — at this point I would like to point out the achievement of my predecessor, Minister Arens, who was the driving force behind this move — when in calculating the military aid for the next fiscal year, 1986, the U.S. Administration takes into account the $250 million that will be converted into shekels to be used in Israel. This project employs 2,500 to 3,000 researchers and engineers and at this stage....

[Shlonsky — interrupting] Sir, with your permission, if the Americans agree to transfer the funds they promised for the development of the Lavi to other projects in Israel, will you then agree to scrap the Lavi project?

[Rabin] I do not want to speak for the U.S. Government. One must bear in mind that this allocation was decided upon by both houses of Congress. The U.S. Congress decided on this sum because it was persuaded that Israel needs this aircraft and that Israeli technology is both capable and will develop further in the wake of the manufacturing of this aircraft within 15 years. It will certainly be very hard to go now and tell them: Gentlemen, we were wrong, we have changed our minds, please give us the money for other purposes now.

Moreover, the entire sum of military and the so-called economic aid is not given to Israel to raise or maintain the standard of living of its citizens. U.S. taxpayers are giving $2.6 billion to the State of Israel this year because theyrealize the need to maintain Israel's security and military strength, and assist its economy because of the security burden. I hope....

[Shlonsky — interrupting] With your permission, sir, we will move to the issue of Lebanon. We have been holding talks with the Lebanese in Al-Naqurah for 3 weeks. Are you satisfied with the usefulness of the talks?

[Rabin] Satisfied? Certainly not. I thought it was necessary because of the issue being what it is, and, because the government is responsible for the lives of its soldiers and of the Israeli public to try and reach a solution to the Lebanese problem. Such a solution must include two inseparable components: The first is to achieve a reasonable level of security on the northern border. I have not and I will not promise that not even one Katyusha will fall again. But a recurrence of the previous situation when the PLO controlled and deployed dozens and even hundreds of weapons that were aimed at our settlements must be prevented at every cost. Second....

[Limor — interrupting] Mr Rabin, the question is whether these talks promote these objectives.

[Rabin] Second, to pull out the IDF. We chose the political way, a difficult way. At this stage progress has been arduous. I will make every possible effort, I will not leave a stone unturned, I will enlist any envoy — either one sent by the United States or by the United Nations — in order to exhaust this chance. As long as I have not reached the conclusion that this chance has been exhausted and cannot be realized, I will not let go of it because any other unilateral solution will fail to attain the two-fold objective the government set out to achieve: security for the Galilee and pulling the IDF out of Lebanon.

Shamir Interviewed on Egypt-Jordan Ties, PNC

TA021914 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1605 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Interview with Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir on "News Conference" program by Yitzhaq Golan and 'Oded Ben-'Ami — live in the studio]

[Excerpts] [Ben-'Ami] Mr Shamir, should Israel view the Egyptian-Jordanian rapprochement favorably? What I mean is, at the end of the PNC meeting and following the Egyptian-Jordanian rapprochement, is there no fear that Egypt, in order to please the Arab world, will actually adopt the anti-Israeli approaches being taken by Jordan?

[Shamir] There is no special fear that Egypt will change its positions because of this rapprochement with Jorden or vice versa. To my great regret, I do not see any change for the better in Egypt's positions. I do not see any change for the better in Jordan's positions. Superficially, Jordan's resumption of diplomatic relations with Egypt, which has not canceled the Camp David agreements, is positive. This resumption of relations is an overt, clear violation of the Baghdad resolution. This, per se, is a positive development. To my regret, I do not yet know who has come closer to whom: Egypt to the Baghdad resolutions? Or the Baghdad resolutions to Egypt?

[Ben-'Ami] But if, nevertheless, we break all these changes up into parts: Does this something that you are hinting at, that there are some changes worth checking into, do these not also require an initiative by us? We are witnessing the resumption of relations between Iraq and the United States. You did not answer me about Husayn's call for peace in return for territories, which is a somewhat different formulation. The PLO is also an element in the Camp David agreements. Thus how long, actually, can we claim that there is nothing new and not examine matters a little more cautiously?

[Shamir] We are examining things. I am not against initiatives. When there is a need, there is room for political initiatives. We must do this, we must take them, on condition that these initiatives serve Israel's interests. I am opposed to this thesis that has become accepted by us — both by us, to my regret, and the world at large, by both friends and enemies — that a political initiative in the Middle East is a euphemism for Israeli concessions, certainly for territorial concessions. Why? Why should every initiative for peace end in decisive concessions, grave, dangerous, and perilous concessions by Israel? I am prepared to take initiatives. I also have ideas, but these are not connected with Israel's weakness. Peace is good both for us and for our neighbors. So the effort must be mutual. The concessions must come from both sides.

[Ben-'Ami] But that is during negotiations.

[Shamir] Not just from one side, but here it always begins with what Israel must give up. However, there are two sides. Notice:

We are asked to concede what we have, what we now have at our disposal. What must the Arabs concede? Dreams? Demands to destroy Israel? Where is the balance? We are always prepared to negotiate with anyone. We have said so. This does not apply to the PLO because there is nothing to discuss with it, as long as it is the PLO; but we are always prepared to speak with others. This should not begin with Israel's softening, however.

[Golan] There is now a feeling, I think, that Jordan, in fact, is replacing Lebanon as the new PLO territorial base. We are now seeing katyushas fired at the Jordan Valley; the Jordanian border has heated up as never before in recent memory.

[Shamir] This is certainly causing concern, but Jordan is not yet the PLO's territorial base. Perhaps somebody in the PLO wants this. I assume that the Jordanian king does not want this, because it would jeopardize him, perhaps more than us; but it is certainly worrisome and we must certainly pay attention to it. After all, PLO members said specifically at their latest conference in Jordan that they must obtain from the Arab countries the right to operate within their territory against the State of Israel; otherwise they will not succeed in any terrorist action against us. This must worry us. There is indeed a worsening in this situation, in the very fact of the Jordanian-PLO rapprochement; this is a risk, a security risk for Israel. We must be on our guard. I would not yet link the matter of the katyushas with Jordanian-PLO cooperation. I do not think this exists yet, but there could be such a complication.

[Golan] Is someone reminding or warning the Jordanian king that such a development could cost him?

[Shamir] He knows it. He knows that we are keeping an eye on things and remaining alert for such a development.

Jerusalem Welcomes Husayn Visit to Egypt

TA020942 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 2 Dec 84 pp 1, 2

[Report by *HA'ARETZ* political correspondent]

[Excerpt] Last night, political sources in Jerusalem said they were satisfied with the fact that King Husayn is visiting Egypt. They welcomed this visit, which is the first since the Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement, and expressed the hope that this meeting will further the peace process, enable direct negotiations between Jordan and Israel, and further the resumption of direct talks with Egypt.

Cabinet Decides on $375 Million Cut From Budget

TA301529 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The Cabinet has decided to cut $375 million from the state budget and to continue its efforts for additional cuts in the near future. The present cut will only be reflected in next year's fiscal budget. Our economic affairs correspondent Gadi Sukenik reports that this decision was made after difficult debates which lasted for over 5 hours. Several of the ministers still oppose the decision, such as the defense minister, the education and culture minister, and the health minister. Addressing the Cabinet, Economic and Planning Minister Gad Ya'aqobi said that it is necessary to pursue a comprehensive economic policy, and he hopes that today's debate was the last in the series of partial, incomplete debates. He said that the government must soon make a detailed plan for the next 6 to 9 months. He also expressed reservations about the amount cut from the education budget.

Minister David Levi was sharply opposed to the $50 million cut from his budget as proposed by the Finance Ministry. There was a sharp debate between Minister Levi and the finance minister, and in the end a $20 million cut from the Construction and Housing Ministry budget was agreed upon.

Moda'i on Budget Cuts

TA302058 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew 1815 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Interview with Finance Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i by Hayim Plattner — live in the studio]

[Text] [Plattner] Good evening and a pleasant Sabbath to you, Mr Finance Minister. You asked for $550 million to be cut from the state budget and you got $375 million. Can you pursue the economic policy you set out to achieve under these circumstances?

[Moda'i] I did not get anything and therefore I cannot share it with you. This is a significant cut. The goal still remains $550 million I regard this as another step along the path to further necessary cuts in the state budget. We will complete our job.

[Plattner] Sir, past experience shows that cuts decided upon by the Cabinet have not always been implemented, like the cuts in the welfare budget and the National Insurance Institute. What makes you sure or what makes you believe that you will be able to make further cuts?

[Moda'i] First of all, necessity. Past experience may not have made us realize the need or there may have actually been no need. It seems to me that following the lengthy debate in the Cabinet today, even the ministers who object to the cuts in the budgets of their ministries repeatedly stated that an overall cut is necessary, or else it will be impossible to remedy the economic situation in any way. Not only is a remedy impossible without cuts, but everybody believes that the cuts are necessary. It seems to me that given these conditions we have a better chance of practically effecting the cuts.

[Plattner] Economists and economic affairs correspondents repeatedly talk about the cuts and mention figures. In a nutshell, could you tell the public what is the significance of the cut decided upon by the Cabinet? How will it affect the public?

[Moda'i] Just as any other cut in the state budget, it will affect the public rather than anybody else. The cut will lower the level of economic activity and the level of government services. Here and there it may represent an incentive, for example for finding jobs. However, in general, everybody should know that the purpose of cutting a state budget is to lower the level and scope

of public services. Some of the services which were free of charge to date, the public will have to pay for, at least for some time, 1 to 2 years.

[Plattner] Mr Finance Minister, are we headed for a recession?

[Moda'i] This is up to us. If we accept the cuts and we live on what we have — both as a country and as individuals — we may have a touch of marginal recession, with the same pockets of unemployment we have at present and perhaps slightly larger ones on the sidelines. However, we will make it through without suffering a great deal. Still, if we do not accept the cuts ... I must say that I understand those ministers who objected to deep cuts in the budgets of their ministries because they are in charge of ministries they, and I too, think are important and vital. [sentence as heard] It seems to me that all those who sat around the Cabinet table for many hours today realized that it is better to have a controlled cut today than to have a coercive and sudden cut which would go even deeper and would be beyond control. Such a controlled cut guarantees a subsequent ability to renew growth, to restore the level and quality of services, and resume economic prosperity.

Bi'r Zayt University Rector Interviewed

TA301257 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 30 Nov 84 HA'IR weekly supplement pp 20,21

[Interview with Bi'r Zayt University Rector Gabi Baramki by Beni Avni: "Bi'r Zayt Spirits" — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Avni] What caused you to close the university this week?

[Baramki] This is an internal matter. During times of pressure, when people cannot work because of external conditions or because of concern for the university and students — and this has happened in the past — the board of trustees decides it would be neither right nor wise for the university to be open. We are working, but there is no academic activity.

[Avni] The university is known to be politically active.

[Baramki] That is normal for universities, and we are not living under normal conditions. The people, particularly the students, have a high political awareness, and so they are also politically active. I also want to point out that people always say that this university is active and they mean that others in the area are inactive; that is just not true.

[Avni] Are you referring to Al-Najah?

[Baramki] Al-Najah, Bethlehem, Hebron — all of them.

[Avni] Do you encourage political activity?

[Baramki] We believe that there must be freedom of expression in a university and that students should be free to think what they want. This should be the university's backbone. There must be this argument. When this thinking is political, it is political. We encourage students to think and express themselves freely.

[Avni] You have directed affairs for 10 years. What relations do you have with members of the Israeli Administration? Do you have ties? Are you friends with them?

[Baramki] No, I am not friends with them. I do not meet with them under unofficial circumstances. The meetings occur at my initiative, or at that of the governor, in order to thrash out specific issues. When other issues arise, I do not refrain from expressing my views. If the governor feels good and wants to joke, I join in. It is not so stern and official.

[Avni] Are there students who accuse you of not being sufficiently political?

[Baramki] Most of them do not. Most of the students and people are not militant. I am not militant. I am an academician. I can become angry about injustice and dishonesty, and I express this. I know that the administration can also be angry and be very hard with me, but not all the time. There are things they ask for politely and nicely, and then I behave in kind.

[Avni] Is this antiestablishment trend among you more political than in other places in the West?

[Baramki] Yes and no. The latest strike was over study fees, but it is true that there have been study strikes for a day or an hour because of political or national events. In Europe, the students of the 1960's were political. Today they are less active, unless they are opposing nuclear armament. It is clear that this is of greater concern in Europe than in the United States. The military governor has compared us with other universities in the Arab world that do not have student councils. But the Arab countries have governments and other concerns. It is a different framework. Our students live under the pressure of daily events and they are no more or less involved than others.

[Avni] The difference between your students and others is that yours have a great deal of authority.

[Baramki] This is what puts more pressure on them than anything else.

[Avni] And so, nevertheless, they are more active. Is this not true?

[Baramki] You are speaking about two bodies. If one side is more suppressive, the other appears less active. When Amnon Kohen was commander (1973-1975), it was the first time the army entered and struck students. I had a long talk with him. I said: "If the army does not come here, none of this will happen. Do you want to try?" He said yes, and for 2 years there was not one incident.

[Avni] Is that the whole story — cause and effect? If there was no pressure, would the students cease to be active?

[Baramki] No, that is not what I said. But activism depends on two sides.

[Avni] Do you sometimes play games of simulation? What the authorities will do and why?

[Baramki] This brings us to a problematic issue, because often the only explanation for their logic is an unflattering one.

[Avni] Therefore, if you were the authority you would act differently?

[Baramki] Yes, of course. If I were the authorities....

[Avni] But this must be what your students say of you. A student thinks: "If only I were a teacher."

[Baramki] And when he becomes a teacher things change. There are things that depend on your goal. If you want to explain what the authorities do in terms of what they want to achieve, they are doing the right thing — but I cannot agree with their goal.

[Avni] What is their goal — that there should not be any educated Palestinians?

[Baramki] I would just say Palestinians.

[Avni] Do you think they do not want any Palestinians at all?

[Baramki] Permit me to say that the actions taken point in that direction.

Bi'r Zayt Solidarity Committee Members Detained

TA011922 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1800 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Twenty-one members of the Committee of Solidarity With Bi'r Zayt University were detained at noon while staging a demonstration near the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that the committee members went there to demonstrate against the presence of Rabbi Levinger in the camp and against what they called harassment of Al-Duhayshah's residents. They refused to heed the request of military commanders in the field to leave the scene. It has been reported that they will be released after they have been investigated. Our Knesset correspondent 'Oded Ben-'Ami reports that the HADASH faction this evening called on the defense minister to release the demonstrators at once. HADASH argues that security personnel last week protected the people who distributed pamphlets calling on Al-Duhayshah's inhabitants to leave their homes, whereas today they hastened to detain the demonstrators who were protesting this move.

AL-MAJALLAH: Arab Mayors To Be Reinstated

PM301647 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 1-7 Dec 84 p 3

[From *"AL-MAJALLAH* Correspondents Dispatches"]

[Text] *AL-MAJALLAH* has learned from diplomatic sources in Cairo that Israeli Ambassador Moshe Sason told the Egyptian officials he met with recently that the Israeli Government intends to take steps to improve living conditions in the West Bank, issue a decision reinstating the mayors dismissed by the Likud government, and lift censorship of Palestinian publications.

As regards the Tabah issue, a proposal providing for the deployment of peacekeeping forces in that part of Sinai and for recourse to arbitration on the dispute is under consideration.

Press sources expect Israeli Minister Weizman to visit Cairo shortly to prepare for a summit conference between President Mubarak and Shim'on peres after the anticipated Israeli measures in the West Bank and some progress in the negotiations on the withdrawal of Israeli forces from southern Lebanon.

Al-Najah University Resume Classes 3 Dec

TA031154 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Studies have begun today at the Al-Najah University in Nabulus, following a 4-month closure by order of the Military Government. The University's spokesman, Sa'id Barakat, told our correspondent Arye Gus that classes have started, all is quiet, and we hope to achieve our objectives:

[Begin Barakat recording — in English] The university has opened today and everything is going quietly and according to the program, and we hope that we will be able to achieve our goals. [end recording]

S. Lebanese Civilian Guards Leader Shot

TA011147 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The commander of the civilian guards in the Shi'ite village of Ghassaniyah in southern Lebanon was shot dead at the entrance to his house yesterday. Our correspondent Hayim Hecht reports that automatic arms fire was directed at the man from a moving car which managed to escape. Extreme Shi'ite elements had previously warned the commander of the civilian guards he would be harmed if he continued to collaborate with the army of southern Lebanon and Israel. Ten Shi'ite leaders who cooperated with Israel have been murdered in recent months.

Additional $1.5 Billion From U.S. Requested

TA030600 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Israel will ask the United States to increase its aid for the 1986 fiscal year by $1.5 billion, to a total of $4.1 billion. This was decided yesterday by the prime minister, the finance minister, the economics and planning minister, and the defense minister, who met with the Israeli representatives who held talks with U.S. officials in Washington a few days ago. The representatives reported to the prime minister that the United States thinks that the steps taken by Israel to rehabilitate its economy are insufficient.

ALGIERIA

Craxi Ends Visit, Discusses Mutual Cooperation

LD011136 Algiers APS in Arabic 0800 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Algiers, 1 Dec (APS) — At 0630 on Thursday, Mr Bettino Craxi, the Italian prime minister, ended his official visit to Algeria where he presided over an important delegation, which included Mr Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs. Shortly before leaving Algiers, Mr Craxi stated: "The talks we had with our Algerian friends were important and fruitful. We also had the opportunity to stress the Algerian and Italian Governments' complete readiness to consolidate our cooperation, and we fixed a number of dates which will enable us to further our bilateral relations."

The Italian prime minister, who ended his 2-day official visit to Algeria this evening, stressed in an interview with APS that there is a political will in both countries to develop a new form of bilateral cooperation which responds to the concept of totality, beyond the commercial framework upon which the relations between a developed country of the north, and a developing country of the south, are normally based. Mr Craxi continued saying that the existing relations between our countries are directed toward the necessity of establishing new and fruitful forms of cooperation, and also toward real solidarity on a number of issues of joint interest.

The Italian prime minister, pointed out that no special topic was studied during this visit, and that the fixed dates and commitments of both parties are centered, and will be centered in the near future, on establishing a cooperation which demands that one party supplies the raw materials during the technological transfer, while the other party must guarantee wider markets to sell the other's machines.

Today there are many exchanges and a new spirit which work toward bringing the two countries closer together. The Joint Economic Cooperation Committee, which was formed in October 1983, forms a broad framework for consultations and dialogue within which the two partners prepare and plan their cooperation on the basis of equal work and joint interest.

Concerning the negotiations for establishing new contracts, Mr Craxi pointed out that the joint committee, which will meet at the begining of 1985 to discuss Algerian-Italian cooperation, will prepare new horizons for this cooperation which should gradually develop to achieve varied and consolidated relations, based on integration between the resources and needs of both countries. Mr Craxi also said that they have decided that other specialized meetings should take place, especially concerning the small and medium-size Italian establishments, the start of a cultural program for cooperation, and the development of relations in the technical, scientific, and commercial fields.

In reply to a question about the attention which the Italian Government gives to the idea of making "the Mediterranean a lake of peace" and also to the role which Italy should play within the framework of the EEC to guarantee the restoration of a just and permanent peace in the Middle East, Mr Craxi stressed: "We are concerned about the current situation in the Mediterranean region, and we are working toward making this region a true lake of peace, stability, and security which is not the case now. We are working toward making the Mediterranean a lake of peace through a political solution, but we reject all military solutions and all solutions which require force."

Mr Craxi pointed out that the Middle East crisis must negotiate for a peaceful and political settlement in the interests of all the concerned people who have the right to a future where peace will prevail, and where all rights are respected, including the rights of the Palestinian people, who are currently living in a tragic situation, and whom we want to assist in securing their rights. Mr Craxi pointed out that Italy will do everything it can within the EEC over which it will soon preside, to find a solution to the Middle East crisis within the limits of its influence and responsibilities.

Concerning the existing relations between Italy and Africa, Mr Craxi pointed out that they are relations of solidarity and friendship, explaining that "we cannot remain indifferent in the face of what is happening in this continent, whether it concerns the cooperation and solidarity of relations, or the special problems which the African countries suffer."

President Receives Foreign Minister, PFLP Leader

LD012122 Algiers Domestic Service in French 1830 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] We note that President Chadli Bendjedid this morning received Doctor Taleb Ibrahimi, the minister for foreign affairs gave him an account of his visit to Syria and of the meetings he had with Syrian officials. We recall that Doctor Taleb Ibrahimi gave a message from President Chadli Bendjedid to President Hafiz al-Asad. The head of state also received Dr George Habash, secretary general of the PFLP.

Argentine Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

LD302314 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Argentinian Foreign Minister Dante Caputo arrived in Algiers this evening for a 3-day official visit to our country during which he is due to have a series of talks with Algerian officials. The Argentinian minister was welcomed at Houari Boumedienne International Airport by Foreign Minister Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, member of the Political Bureau. In a statement to the press Dante Caputo said that his visit comes in the context of the visit paid by the Argentinian president recently to Algeria, adding that the geographical factor of the great distance between Algeria and Argentina would not prevent us from strengthening our bilateral relations, and this is the main object of his present visit to Algeria.

LIBYA

Military Treaty Signed With Malta

LD301324 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 1200 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Libya and Malta have signed a treaty on security and military cooperation for 5 years. The treaty comes into force at the start of the coming year. The treaty provides for Libya to defend Malta at the request of the latter. It also provides for Libya to train Maltese military personnel and the possibility of supplying Malta with arms. The treaty was signed recently by the Libyan Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and the Maltese prime minister in Valetta.

Comparison of Al-Qadhdhafi ABC Interview

NC280717 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic at 0600 GMT on 28 November transmits a report on the interview given by Libyan leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to ABC. The Tripoli Domestic Service report has been compared to the Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland version headlined "Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi Grants Interview to ABC" published in the 28 November Middle East & Africa *DAILY REPORT*, page Q 1, and was found to add the following paragraphs:

Paragraph two, last line reads:...struggle for freedom.

In this context, he emphasized that the practices of Zionism, reflected in its destruction of cities and villages in Lebanon; and the practices of America, including the invasion of Grenada, the threat to the security of peaceful peoples like the Libyans, and the war of starvation that it is waging against various peoples: These things are terrorism.

The brother commander pointed out that he has called for a conference to solve this problem and to differentiate between terrorism and a genuine struggle for freedom.

The brother commander...(supplying additional paragraphs)

MAURITANIA

Soviet Union Extends Flood Assistance

LD020212 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Major Cheikh Sidi Ahmed Ould Babamine, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and permanent secretary of this committee, this morning received the Soviet ambassador to our country. After the meeting the Soviet diplomat said that he had informed the permanent secretary of his country's decision to extend assistance to Mauritania. He said that his country had decided to offer 1,000 tons of rice as assistance to our country. He added that the Soviet Red Cross societies had offered the Mauritanian Red Crescent aid in the form of 1,000 blankets and one ton of medicine for the inhabitants of Atar who have suffered from recent floods. The Soviet ambassador said that this aid worth 2.5 million ouguiya has in fact arrived in Nouakchott. The permanent secretary thanked the Soviet Union on behalf of the Mauritanian Government and people for this valuable assistance to our country at this difficult stage we are going through.

MOROCCO

Lawmakers Leave for Libya; Joint Assembly Planned

LD011918 Rabat MAP in French 1530 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Rabat, 1 Dec (MAP) — Sixty Moroccan deputies left Rabat on Saturday for Libya in order to set up one of the new institutions for which provision is made in the Moroccan-Libyan Treaty of Union.The treaty makes provision for an assembly composed of members of the Moroccan Parliament and the Libyan People's General Congress. Its mission is to make recommendations with a view to strengthening the union, says the fifth article of the treaty, which was signed in Oujda, Morocco, last August.

SUDAN

Dialogue With Five 'Outlaw' Groups Begins

JN011105 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Malakal-Sudan, 1 Dec (SUNA) — The committee for dialogue with outlaws has begun preliminary negotiations with five groups in the Bentiu area of the Upper Nile Region. These groups expressed their desire to hold a dialogue in response to the president's declaration that dialogue and negotiations are the only way to solve problems and differences. This was announced by Major General Mustafa Mahmud Muhammad, commander of the Upper Nile Region and chairman of the committee. In his statement Maj Gen Muhammad explained that the final results of the negotiations being held with the 'Abdallah Shul Deng group, the first group to respond to the call for dialogue, will appear within the next few days. He asserted that the results will be positive. The Upper Nile commander asserted that the region is enjoying complete stability and security, pointing to the visit by the president and the SSU secretary to the region as evidence.

'Outlaws' Attack Steamer, Tugboat 2 Dec

JN031149 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1105 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Khartoum, 3 Dec (SUNA) — Major General Babakr 'Abd al-Rahim, official spokesman of the People's Armed Forces, has stated that the steamer *Al-Marrikh* accompanied by the tugboat *Torit* was attacked by outlaws at Al-Bahr al-Jadid yesterday morning. The steamer was hit several times but the *Torit* was unharmed. The *Al-Marrikh* was on its way from Bor to Custi and was carrying mail as well as a number of civilian passengers. 'Abd al-Rahim added that our Armed Forces immediately moved to the scene of the incident and are now working to restore security to the area. He said that as of this morning no further information was available and that he is in permanent contact with our forces, which have restored security and begun to comb the area.

Rebels Report Troop-Carrying Boats Sunk

EA021452 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Statement issued by Sudanese People's Liberation Army spokesman 2 December]

[Text] On November 30th 1984, a Nile boat called *Juba*, which was carrying two platoons of government forces from Juba Town to Malakal, was hit and completely destroyed by SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces. Only one person survived.

Today, December 2d, another Nile boat called *Maria* which also was on its way from Juba to Malakal and carried two companies of the Sudanese Army, was hit and sustained extensive damage. As a result of the attack the boat disintegrated with all its barges sunk. On board the steamer was found the body of Maj 'Abd al-Rahman Sa'ud Wad [surname indistinct], and the whereabouts of the lieutenant colonel who was commanding the two companies is not known. About 100 passengers are now safe in the hands of the SPLA forces.

The two attacks of boats on the White Nile were carried out by units of the SPLA under the command of First Lt Job Deng.

SPLA Ambushes Government Convoy 29 November

EA302038 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] SPLA forces ambushed and attacked a government convoy near Mabant, in northern Upper Nile administrative area, on 29 November 1984. The attack, which was carried out by Hadid Battalion, left 32 government soldiers dead, 3 captured, and an undetermined number wounded. The enemy losses also included the destruction of three trucks and one tractor. The commander in chief of SPLA has on this occasion sent his congratulations to the commander of Hadid Battalion, Lieutenant Colonel Francis (Francis Ngor Makech), Capt Michal (Mokol Deng), Capt Paul Mallum who executed the ambush, and to all officers and NCOs and men of Hadid Battalion.

TUNISIA

Diplomatic Relations With Singapore Announced

LD011157 Tunis TAP in Arabic 1100 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Tunis 1 Dec (TAP) — The Tunisian Ministry of Foreign Affairs issued a statement announcing that the Government of the Tunisian Republic and the Government of the Republic of Singapore have decided to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

WESTERN SAHARA

Ministry on Moroccan Ties With RSA, Split With SFRY

LD010822 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 0600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The Saharan Democratic Arab Republic [SDAR] Ministry of Information and Culture yesterday issued a statement in which it points out the existence of cooperation between the Moroccan kingdom and the apartheid regime of South Africa. The Saharan statement explains that the Pretoria regime delivered to Morocco a number of armored vehicles previously used in its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, according to the London magazine [name indistinct]. The statement adds that this cooperation is not new, as Morocco in 1980 received from the apartheid regime a number of armored vehicles, of which the Saharan People's Army captured 40 during the historic battles of [name indistinct].

The statement of the Saharan Ministry of Information and Culture notes that Morocco is allying itself to the Pretoria regime, which is Africa's No 1 enemy and which has been isolated by the international community. This alliance seeks to take revenge on the OAU which accepted the SDAR in accordance with its charter and goals.

The Saharan statement which points out that the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia's recognition of the SDAR opens happy and encouraging horizons for the sacred cause of the Saharan people, which comes 1 week after it actually joined the OAU as a full member, is confirmed and consolidated by the resolution of the fourth UN committee on the western Sahara conflict, since this resolution insists on the need for the OAU and UN peace plans through direct negotiations between the Polisario and Morocco. The statement goes on to note that this resolution for the first time was greatly and overwhelmingly supported. This support was demonstrated by the 90 supporting votes and 1 vote against.

The Saharan statement also notes Morocco's severance of diplomatic relations with Yugoslavia and describes it as a move by Morocco within the framework of its old strategy based on blackmail and pressure, which increases and doubles its isolation. The statement concludes that this behavior will neither affect international support for the SADR nor the escalating momentum of the Arab Maghreb offensive.

KENYA

'Border Peace Pact' Signed With Somalia

EA031109 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 3 Dec 84 p 1

["Kenya, Somalia in Border Peace Pact" — *DAILY NATION* headline]

[Excerpt] Kenya and Somali have signed a border peace pact, it was disclosed yesterday. The two neighbouring countries have also agreed to increase bilateral trade and approach international financers for assistance in joint projects. These agreements were part of a joint pact signed after the ministerial conference between the two nations held in Nairobi for the last week. They were revealed by Kenya's minister for transport and communications, Mr Peter Okondo, and Somali's minister for commerce, Mr Musa Ghod. The Somali delegation was being seen off at Jomo Kenyatta International Airport yesterday afternoon.

Mr Okondo said an agreement to establish joint security measures along the common border was a step towards enhancing peace in the Horn of Africa.

Peace and security along the border, Mr Okondo said in reply to questions from the press, was the major issue discussed at the conference.

He said a major prerequisite for peace across the border was the free movement of the people of the two countries and Kenya had agreed to grant visas to Somali nationals entering Kenya. The Somalis had agreed to do the same.

The two countries would also establish police and immigration posts and follow the usual international immigration procedures. They would also participate in a project linking Kenya's town of Garissa with Somalia's Kismayu.

Briefs

Outgoing Pakistani Ambassador— Nairobi, 30 Nov: President Moi today bid farewell to the outgoing ambassador of Pakistan to Kenya, Nawab Ahmad Ashraf, who is returning home on retirement. The president commended the ambassador for helping cement bilateral relations. He thanked the Government of Pakistan for having responded to Kenya's famine relief fund appeal by donating 5,000 bags of rice, which would be sent to the north-eastern province. [Summary] [*Nairobi KNA in English 1142 GMT 30 Nov 84 EA*]

SEYCHELLES

Rene Denies Islands 'Satellite' of USSR

AB301649 Paris AFP in English 1614 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, Nov 30 (AFP) — Seychelles President France Albert Rene today denied press reports that the Indian Ocean islands had become "a satellite of the Soviet Union." "There have never been military bases in the archipelago and there never will be," he told a press conference.

The president said he had called the conference, attended by some 40 journalists from all over the world, specifically to deny the reports that had appeared in some English-language newspapers. "Sensationalism can ruin a small country," he said. "Our success is encouraging some misinformed people to attack us, knowing the vulnerability of a small nation dependent on tourism."

Seychelles, composed of some 100 islands off the Kenyan coast, relies on tourism for more than 90 percent of its foreign earnings. The industry also provides work for some 3,000 of the islands' 70,000 inhabitants.

"We have been falsely accused of being a satellite of the Soviet Union, but we are nobody's satellite," President Rene went on. "We want to remain strictly nonaligned in order to keep our independence at all costs."

Questioned about the press reports, the president denied that Seychelles had a military agreement with the Soviet Union. He also stressed that a Tanzanian detachment of more than 200 soldiers, who arrived to back up the 800-strong Seychelles army after a coup attempt in 1981, had returned home at the request of Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere "for economic reasons."

President Rene said there were only 20 North Korean soldiers in the islands and not 150 as some press reports had claimed.

He also denied reports that the North Koreans were there to bolster the government in case of internal troubles. "They are advisers who are carrying out our soldiers' basic training," he said.

The president admitted that Seychelles had "Soviet missiles and rockets" which were needed to defend the islands.

He has stated in the past that he would accept gifts of weapons from any source but would not buy them. He told the journalists he was anxious to diversify Seychelles' resources, especially by developing the fishing industry. [Words indistinct] square miles) of territorial waters.

Even so, tourism is bound to remain the islands' main source of income. Seychelles, surrounded by the warm Indian Ocean, has miles of beaches and enjoys average temperatures of 30 degrees centigrade (86 Fahrenheit).

According to President Rene, some 65,000 tourists are expected to take advantage of this "earthly paradise" this year. "But we don't want more than 4,000 at once," he stressed.

In the record year of 1979, about 79,000 people went to Seychelles on holiday.

However in 1982, after the coup attempt of the previous November, this fell to fewer than 50,000 and led to a loss of the economy of some 20 million dollars, according to official estimates.

SOMALIA

Assembly Approves Bill Amending Constitution

EA022054 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 2115 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] A bill to amend certain articles of the SDR Constitution was placed before 1984's second session of the People's National Assembly last night. Presiding over the session was the chairman of the People's National Assembly, Muhammad Ibrahim Ahmad. The bill to amend the Constitution was introduced by 72 members of the People's National Assembly with a view to coordinate the administration of our affairs with the national Constitution.

The 72 MP's who introduced the bill said: Following our deep reflection on and lengthy study of the Constitution; aware of the resolution of the first general congress of the SRSP which stated that the national leadership consisted of a presidential system; aware of the unity of the national leadership as stipulated in Article 80 of the Constitution, the bill appears in line with the stipulations of the Constitution and the resolution of the first general congress of the SRSP and the electoral system of the president of the SDR.

Therefore, in exercising our constitutional powers enshrined in Article 112, clause 1, we propose to introduce this bill on amending the SDR Constitution.

The Assembly approved the bill to amend the Constitution by 126 votes with one abstention.

The articles to be amended include Article 61 of the Constitution, clause 5 of which has been expanded. It will read as follows: Whoever becomes the lawful president of the SDR will become a life member of the People's National Assembly if he has not been convicted of treason by a court of law. He will be an extra member in addition to the usual number of members.

Article 67, clause 3 of the Constitution has been amended as follows: The reaching of the decision on taking the president of the SDR to court following charges of treason. [as heard]

Article 80 of the Constitution has been amended as follows: This article deals with the election of the president and the term of office.

1. The SRSP Central Committee will choose the candidate for the presidency and he will be directly elected by the people.

2. The election of the new president will take place at least 30 days before the expiration of the term of the incumbent president.

3. The candidate will become president when he receives the consent of the voters. If he fails to win the required number of votes, the SRSP Central Committee will choose another candidate. The election of the new candidate will be conducted as above and must take place within 1 month of the announcement of the first result.

4. The president of the SDR will hold the office for a 7-year term commending on the day of the swearing-in and he can be reelected.

5. When assuming office, the president of the republic will be sworn in before the People's National Assembly in accordance with Article 73 of the SDR Constitution.

The other articles of the Constitution which the MP's propose to amend include Article 82 of the Constitution, which deals with the powers and functions of the president.

It has been amended to read as follows:

1. In addition to the powers and functions conferred on the president of the SDR by the Constitution and the laws, the president will:

a. Be engaged in safeguarding the Constitution and the laws of the land, the smooth running of the activities of government institutions, the existence of the nation and freedom and unity of the Somali people.
b. Be responsible for the laying down of the government's general policy in consultation with the SRSP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, as well as ensuring implementation of the policy.
c. Be responsible for the nation's external relations.
d. Be responsible for the unity of the political leadership of the party and the nation.
e. Be responsible for the implementation of international agreements affecting defense and security, as well as the nationhood and independence of the republic following the consent of the party Central Committee and the People's National Assembly.
f. Enforce other international agreements.
g. Receive and recognize foreign ambassadors and heads of foreign missions.
h. Preside over joint meetings of party and national institutions.
i. Appoint and dismiss ministers and deputy ministers.
j. Appoint and dismiss the chairman of the high court and the attorney-general.
k. Appoint and dismiss senior officers of the nation [not further specified]
l. Pardon and reduce sentences.
m. Be commander in chief of the Armed Forces and chair the National Defense Committee.
n. Declare war and peace following consent by the party Central Committee and the People's National Assembly.
o. Pronounce a referendum when the country is faced with matters affecting its general interests.

2. The president will exercise his powers conferred on him by the Constitution for the issuing of decrees.

3. The president is not answerable for actions concerning the execution of his duties except in the case of treason. The party can be charged with treason by the party Central Committee or at least one third of the members of the People's National Assembly. The People's National Assembly will consent to this by at least two thirds of the members following an open vote. He can be tried only by the constitutional court.

Article 48 has been amended as follows:

1. Having taken into consideration the opinion of the party Central Committee, the president of the SDR can appoint a vice president or vice presidents to whom he can delegate some of his responsibilities.

2. The vice president will be sworn-in before the president in accordance with Article 73 of the Constitution.

Article 85 of the Constitution dealing with incapacity to perform responsibilities has been amended to read as follows:

1. When he chooses to relinquish his post, the president of the SDR will send his resignation in writing to the party Central Committee.

2. The first vice president of the republic will assume the responsibilities when there is any reason which renders the president unable to perform his duties.

3. When the incapacity is permanent or in the event of death or resignation, a referendum will be held in connection with the election of the new president in accordance with Article 80 of the Constitution. The referendum will be held within 6 days.

Article 86 of the Constitution dealing with executive powers has been amended as follows:

1. Executive power in the SDR is vested in the president.

2. The president will be assisted in this by the Council of Ministers which is the country's highest executive and administrative body.

3. The Council of Ministers consists of the president, who is the chairman, vice presidents, ministers, and deputy ministers.

4. Members of the Council of Ministers are responsible to the president for carrying out their duties.

The SONNA reporter at the session, Challe (Mukhtar Muhammad Hasan), says the second session, which is nearing its conclusion, will resume tonight.

UGANDA

Briefs

New Zambian Envoy— The new Zambian high commissioner to Uganda, Mr Robert Mwondela, this morning presented his letters of credence to President Obote at Kampala International Conference Center. Mr Mwondela is a former Zambian envoy to the PRC. [Summary] [*Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 30 Nov 84 EA*]

CHAD

Habre Agrees To Return of French Troops

LD301401 Paris Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpts] Chadian President Hissein Habre is in agreement to a return [est d'accord pour un retour] of French troops because of the continuing Libyan military presence in the north of the country. This was learned in Paris today from reliable sources. According to the same sources, the Chadian head of state's agreement is contained in the message that the secretary general of the Chadian Presidency, Kerim Togoi, handed to President Francois Mitterrand at the Elysee at the end of last week.

This decision by Chad is said to be the consequence of recent observations made by U.S. satellites on the Faya Largeau and Fada palm groves, where, according to these sources, four battalions of mechanized infantry, tanks, a rocket-launcher unit, aircraft, and combat helicopters are situated. According to these assessments, the Libyan troops stationed in Chad are said to be of the order of 5,000 to 6,000 men, but the Chadian authorities are most concerned with the current construction of an airfield at Ouadi Doum, approximately 150 km to the south of Faya Largeau. This information was also provided by satellite observations.

Recall that Prime Minister Roland Fabius said France wants the disengagement agreement to be respected by both sides and verification and control of the withdrawal of Libyan forces from Chad.

LE MONDE on Chad Reaction to Libyan Presence

PM301605 Paris LE MONDE in French 30 Nov 84 p 2

[Francoise Chipaux dispatch: "The Libyan Troops Have Not Started Withdrawing"]

[Text] Ndjamena — The Libyan Army has still not started withdrawing fron northern Chad, and the movement of oil tankers from Libya to Chad is interpreted in the Chadian capital as a normal operation to refuel an army in the field.

Thus, 13 days after the summit meeting in Crete between Mr Mitterrand and Col al-Qadhdhafi, the remaining Libyan contingent — around 2,000 men, with tanks, 13 airplanes, and around a dozen helicopters — is still the same as it was after the official announcement of the withdrawal. For the time being there is no indication that Libya is about to change its attitude. Talks — about which the Chadians are not kept informed — are apparently continuing between Paris and Tripoli, using Greece as an intermediary. Last weekend, President Hissein Habre, for his part, sent Presidency Secretary General Karim Togoi to Paris to hand over his reply to the proposals made to him by Defense Minister Charles Hernu on 19 November.

In this connection the different analyses made by Paris and Ndjamena are likely to produce some tension in Franco-Chadian relations once again. Indeed, after 1 week of waiting and thinking, Ndjamena's reply, according to a reliable source, is limited to asking France to ensure that the agreement it signed in Tripoli is implemented. We were not consulted and are still less involved in this agreement to pull out, Ndjamena says in substance, but if France can make Libya leave, so much the better. This is all we want. But since people here think that Col al-Qadhdhafi will not leave, despite his promises, and since Paris will never cross swords with Tripoli, Ndjamena is apparently offering to "help" Paris solve the problem. If it is to do this, it suggests, Paris must at least make Col al-Qadhdhafi promise not to use his Air Force should the fighting be resumed.

However, this attitude clearly does not suit the French Government, which would have preferred to send two companies back to Ndjamena last week, as was proposed, to show its credibility. It is even being hinted that some people in Paris were shocked by President Hissein Habre's refusal to allow the return of a "mini-Manta" force. In French eyes, the operation had the value of saving face and abiding by the formula so dear to Mr Cheysson: "If they stay, we stay, if they return, we return." But Ndjamena's position has not changed. Since the Libyans have remained while the French have left, the latter cannot return just to perpetuate the previous status quo. The second Chadian proposal will probably be examined very cautiously in Paris, where President Hissein Habre is still suspected of trying to draw France into a conflict.

Although the situation now seems to be one of "deadlock," to cite one of the Chadian president's close aides, the parallel games being played between Paris and Tripoli on the one hand and Paris and Ndjamena on the other will be particularly closely fought. President Hissein Habre certainly intends not to appear too intransigent to avoid incurring the criticism frequently made of him in some Paris circles that he is an "obstacle to negotiations." At the same time, he intends to oppose a return to the situation that prevailed when the Manta Force was deployed. Indeed the Chadian President ultimately cannot allow the division of the country to continue. The Libyans, installed in Borkou, Ennedi, and Tibesti, with their allies by their side, would then be at leisure to organize the destabilization of the regime for their own ends: to install a docile partner in Ndjamena.

President Mitterrand must now safeguard French credibility in Africa. To do this the French head of state will probably point out to Paris' African allies that France has contained, and will continue, to contain Libyan threats, offering to deploy troops in Chad for that purpose.

Moreover, Paris may be hoping that time will make people forget the disappointments of an agreement too hastily concluded. Unless a partial and gradual withdrawal is accepted, as the premier seemed to suggest when speaking on French television Channel 1 on Wednesday. Briefly recalling the history of the Libyan presence in Chad since May 1981, Mr Fabius in fact stated: "We are moving further and further north." Does this mean that France would be satisfied with a discreet Libyan occupation of Chad's northern oases? The question deserves to be asked, particularly because this is a new notion introduced by the premier and since we still know nothing about the current

negotiations between Paris and Tripoli. Mr Fabius added, however: "I am watching things closely. We want the agreement honored."

With regard to the negotiations between Paris and Tripoli, [PS First Secretary] Mr Jospin's recent statement in Annecy that Chad had never succeeded in forming a "national community" and also that, since Libya is on Chad's doorstep, it was necessary to negotiate with it, prompted a very strong reaction from the foreign relations chief of UNIR [National Union for Independence and Revolution], the ruling party. Mr Mahamat Nourri told us: "To say that Chad has never existed is an insult to the whole of Africa. All African states are formed by the grouping of ethnic groups and tribes. Chad exists and was a state until 1979, the year when Libya openly interfered in the country's internal affairs. The Chadians have shown their desire to live together many times, and no tribe wants to declare itself a republic or state."

In addition, Mr Nourri added, "if there are to be discussions with Libya, it is up to the Chadian Government, not France, to negotiate. This is an attempt to call Chad's sovereignty into question and confirmation of what the Greek prime minister said after the Elounda meeting, namely that France had recognized Libya's right to examine Chad's affairs." "This statement by the leader of a friendly party which claims to support the independence of peoples is very regrettable," Mr Nourri concluded.

Moreover, in Ndjamena some officials regard the very recent French worries about the situation in the South of the country as a means of distracting attention from the war in the north. Cooperation and Development Minister Nucci and Mr Hernu both informed President Hissein Habre of their concern over human rights violations in the south. The PS' proposal to send a parliamentary commission of inquiry was deemed inappropriate, and the Chadian Government made it known that it was not prepared to receive it. On the other hand, Chadian Information Minister Soumaila Mahamat repeated an invitation to Amnesty International, which published a report very unfavorable to his government.

At all events the troubles in the south, which are apparently showing a tendency to diminish, according to several reports, are not the main worry of the Ndjamena authorities, which readily remind people that without Libyan money and arms, "the revolt of lost or reprobate soldiers would never have been significant."

Today the Chadian leaders are more aware than ever that they will have to rely mainly on themselves if they are to benefit from a situation which bears a strange resemblance to that of June 1983, when the Libyan Army was threatening Ndjamena. "If your friend is not prepared to carry on to the end with you, it is better to go on alone," one of President Hissein Habre's close aides told us without bitterness but with some dissapointment. The future has the bitter taste of familiarity 2 weeks after the withdrawal of 3,000 French soldiers from Chad.

GUNT Defector Says Libyan Planes Still at Fada

AB302134 Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1845 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Interview with (Aboubacar Halem Adam), defector from the Transitional National Union Government troops at Fada — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [(Adam)] Yes, the Libyans are in Chad where they are maintaining arms caches. When they learned that French observers were coming to Fada, they hid all their weapons outside Fada [words indistinct]. Also, the Libyans still have weapons. They have tanks and other military equipment which they hid among the rocks. They are the ones giving orders. Chadians have no word to say. The Libyans are well established in Chad. They have not moved an inch. They are hiding behind the rocks.

[Unidentified reporter] Can you tell us clearly what is happening at Fada? What are the other signs of Libyan presence at Fada?

[(Adam)] Chadians have no contact with the Libyans. They cannot go to the areas where the Libyans are living. The Libyans believe that the Chadian territory is part of theirs. They do not even give the Chadians there food to eat. Sometimes they tell the Chadians that they will be given food to eat in 10 days' time, and yet they do not bring the promised food. The Chadians are dying of hunger.

[Reporter] Can you give us further evidence to confirm that the Libyans are still strengthening their troops there?

[(Adam)] Their intention is to remain in Chad, not to leave Chad. If they really wanted to leave, they should not have hidden their weapons. They still have five bombers and one helicopter at Fada airport. The day the news of the arrival of observers came, the planes left Fada airport at about 1300 and then returned after the departure of the French observers. Up till now, these planes are at Fada, which they have been holding for more than 1 year. Everyday, the planes patrol the area, flying toward (Aguishili), along the road to Faya, toward (Wasl dun) and back to Fada.

[Reporter] We learned here in Ndjamena that Acheick [secretary general of Revolutionary Democratic Council] has reportedly been arrested. Was he arrested by Al-Qadhdhafi or by Goukouni? Can you tell us what happened there?

[(Adam)] I do not know why he was arrested. I know that he arrived in Fada in a plane. He and his delegation did not come to the township. They were all arrested by the Libyans at the Fada airport. They were reportedly handed over to Goukouni, who took them to an unknown destination.

CONGO

French Volunteers To Aid Village Centers Project

AB301410 Dakar PANA in French 1055 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Brazzaville, 30 Nov (ACI/PANA) — The French Association of Volunteers for Progress (AFVP) will assist Congo in implementing its village centers project stipulated in its 1982-86

5-year program, according to a draft cooperation agreement signed yesterday in Brazzaville between AFVP and the Congolese Government. The agreement, which is valid for 5 years and renewable by tacit consent, will enable the association to open a mission in Brazzaville.

The AFVP is a nongovernmental organization that enables young French people to take part in economic and social development projects in Third World countries. In its 5-years socioeconomic development program, Congo plans to establish 158 village centers to serve as poles for rural development in order to check the exodus of rural dwellers to urban centers.

The Congolese Government was represented at the signing ceremony by Wilson Abel Ndessabeka, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation [title as heard], and AFVP by M.B. Dumont, the association's delegate general.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA

Opposition Group Accuses Government in Kidnapping Plot

AB301944 Paris AFP in French 1743 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Paris, 30 Nov (AFP) — An Equatorial Guinea opposition group today in Paris accused Equatorial Guinea's embassy in Libreville of attempting to have the wife of one of their leaders kindnapped in the Gabonese capital.

In a communique, the Democratic Social Convergence (CSD), led by Manuel Ruban N'dongo, stated that the attempted kidnapping of Mrs Florentina Sibacha, wife of CSD's external relations secretary, took place in the night of 27 to 28 November. Mr N'dongo accused Equatorial Guinean President Obiang Nguema's government of establishing "a spy ring" in Gabon for "persecuting" and kidnapping Equatorial Guinean refugees. According to the communique, the number of Equatorial Guinean exiles is about 125,000, including 45,000 in Gabon.

ZAIRE

Shaba People's Commissioners Pledge Support to Mobutu

AB301112 Kinshasa AZAP in French 0935 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Excerpt] Kinshasa, 29 Nov (AZAP) — The state commissioners from the Shaba region held a series of meetings on 21, 23, 26, and 28 November at the Nation's Palace under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Shaba regional group, Citizen Bulundwe Kitongo Pengemali. All the meetings were to examine the aggression sustained by the Shaba region in general, and Moba District in particular.

The Shaba commissioners warmly congratulated the MPR-founding chairman, president of the republic, and supreme commander of the Zairian Armed Forces, as well as the valiant Zairian troops on their courage and determination in the struggle for safeguarding territorial integrity, stability, and peace in Zaire.

Meanwhile, demontrating his concern for the suffering of the people, Marshal Mobutu recently visited Kalemie, Moba, and Manono, thus categorically refuting the claims by certain foreign media, which have deliberately spread confusion with their reports of continuing aggression in the Shaba region. The people's commissioners from the region pledged their readiness to serve the revolution and their full backing to the national recovery measures launched by Mobutu, the leader.

Briefs

Change of CAR Ambassadors — First State Commissioner Kengo wa Dondo this morning received CAR Ambassador Justin Salamante, who bade him farewell after a stay of 4 years and 8 months in Zaire. He will be replaced by (Moussa Kebe). [Summary] [*Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 28 Nov 84 AB*]

BURKINA

Defense Minister Opens Political Training Seminar

AB301748 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] A seminar on the political and ideological training of the military and paramilitary Committees for the Defense of the Revolution of the various garrisons of the country opened this morning at the amphitheater of the former National Assembly. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Comrade Boukari Jean-Baptiste Lingani, commander in chief of the National Armed Forces High Command and minister of national defense. This training seminar has two main objectives: the need to understand and learn, in order to act better; and the need to raise the level of one's political consciousness for conscientious action.

By acquiring these qualities, declared Lieutenant Ali Pare, the interim representative of the Ouagadougou Garrisons Committee, the soldier should no longer be one who is hated and feared. Rather, he becomes a man who is responsible, who is capable of combating any internal and external enemy, a man who is committed to the people in the struggle against illiteracy, misery, and underdevelopment.

The seminar's inaugural address was given by the commander in chief of the National Armed Forces High Command. In his address, Comrade Lingani recalled the three main duties assigned to the Army: to transform each soldier into a revolutionary militant; to participate in national production; and finally to combat the internal and external enemies of the Burkinabe people.

The commander in chief of the National Armed Forces High Command then underscored the main objectives of the current seminar:

[Begin Lingani recording] The first is the understanding and strengthening of revolutionary discipline in the new Army. The second is the general struggle and offensive against reactionary intoxication and wild and demoralizing rumors spread by the enemies of our people and by the enemies of the revolution. The third is active and militant mobilization around our people's sacrifices for their economic and social development and for the defense of their dignity.

Comrades, back in the barracks, this seminar should serve you as an additional political weapon, making it possible for you everyday to infuse new dynamism into the heroic struggle of the Burkinabe people for their total liberation. At a time when the imperialist and neocolonialists, in collaboration with their local valets, middlemen, feudal lords, bourgeois, and stateless persons, are busy devising and organizing acts of economic sabotage and other crimes against our valliant people, at a time when false friends want to outwit the revolutionary vigilance of our people, let us be mobilized and let us further close our ranks in order to live and suffer with our worthy people.

You must always be the vanguard of the militants, aware and committed, vigilant and ready to expose, denounce, combat, and castigate all the enemies of the revolution who want to get away with the fruits of the sacrifices by our people. All the lurking reactionaries must be neutralized by your revolutionary vigilance everywhere and at all times. You will have to engage in concrete acts that correspond with the aspirations of our people. [end recording]

People's Revolutionary Tribunal To Sit Soon

AB301728 Dakar PANA in French 1358 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Ouagadougou, 30 Nov (AIB/PANA) — People's Revolutionary Tribunal (TPR) of Burkina Faso will resume its proceedings in Bobo Dioulasso, the second largest city of the country located in the west, on 2 December, after a 4-month recess.

The accused — 11 in number — are technicians and accountants who were in charge of financial management of state services. Among them are: a former director of the national airline company (Air Burkina) and his accountant; a former director of the infrastructure service of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar (ASECNA); and also the financial officer of ASECNA's agency in Burkina.

According to a communique published on Thursday in Ouagadougou by the Burkinabe state minister delegate at the presidency in charge of justice, the accused will answer charges ranging from malpractice to various other abuses. The forthcoming trial will be the sixth of its kind in Bobo Dioulasso.

Tribunal Begins Sixth Session

AB021345 Ouagadougou Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The sixth session of the People's Revolutionary Tribunal [TPR] began in Bobo Dioulasso this morning. Beatrice Yameogo of Radio Bobo reports:

[Begin Yameogo recording] After a few months' recess, sittings of the TPR's began this morning in Bobo Dioulasso. This is the sixth session to be held in Bobo and for the second time the trials are being held at the banquet hall of the town hall. Eleven persons were to stand trial this morning, but only six were present, the others having fled for reasons only known to them. The accused persons are former directors for public works of the Agency for Air Navigation Safety in Africa and Madagascar, Air Burkina, and the (?OPER) [expansion unknown]. After presentation of the accused and witnesses, the presiding judge, D. Albert Mileogo, recalled the ordinance which set up the TPR's before reading out the accusations leveled against the persons standing trial — embezzlement of about 200 million CFA francs.

The first to be heard was Ky Sidiki, former chief accountant of the Bobo Dioulasso Public Works Department. He is accused of embezzling 3,169,663 CFA francs. Appearing with him is Kouame Boro, former director of public works, who is also accused of embezzling 100,730 CFA francs, representing the salary of his personal driver, 16,000 liters of gas oil, and equipment worth 1,083,765 CFA francs. [end recording]

GHANA

Structural Changes in Defense Committees Reported

AB010812 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] In line with the PNDC's [Provisional National Defense Council] drive to bring a qualitative structural improvement into the 31 December revolution, the following changes have been made:

Henceforth, People's Defense Committees [PDC] and Workers Defense Committees [WDC] shall be known as Committees for the Defense of the Revolution or CDR. The leading sergeants of a CDR unit shall now be known as organising assistant and no longer chairman [or] secretary, as the case may be. Regional and district political heads will assume the role of coordinating the activities of CDR's at regional and district levels respectively. Matters relating to security in defense of the revolution shall be channeled to the office of the secretary for interior or through the appropriate political heads. This does not preclude the use of other reliable avenues. The National Civil Defense Committee shall continue to be responsible for the militia development of the CDR's.

Lieutenant Colonel J.Y. Asase, retired, has been appointed political counselor for economic development of the CDR's. He has been appointed a member of the National Commission for Democracy, NCD. The office of the political counselor for economic development supersedes what used to be the office of the secretary for PDC's, WDC's.

With immediate effect, the functions of the National Defense Committee, NDC, shall be taken over by the PNDC Secretariat. All property belonging to the NDC must be returned to Mr Akrasi Sarpong. All staff members of the NDC Secretariat are to return to their former places of work. For purposes of screening and reorganization, all staff of the Secretariat are to forward their particulars, including addresses, to Mr Akrasi Sarpong with copies to the PNDC Secretariat. Those in the regions and districts should forward them to their respective regional and district political heads. Those who were not in any employment before 31 December 1981 should report at Gondar Barracks on Tuesday, 4 December, 1984 for further directives.

Further Changes Announced

AB030800 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] has announced further details to the changing of the name of defense committee to Committee for the Defense of the Revolution [CDR].

An official statement issued yesterday said CDR executives will henceforth be known as organizing assistants. Therefore, at the zonal level, the former zonal coordinator will be known as the zonal organizing assistant. At the district level, the former district coordinator will become the organizing assistant to the PNDC district secretary. At the regional level, the former regional coordinator will become the organizing assistant to the PNDC regional secretary.

The statement requested all regional and district organizing assistants to report to their respective secretaries. It also asked all staff and members of the National Defense Committee Secretariat, its subcommittees, and administrative staff to remain at their posts in the meantime in order to draw up details and comprehensive statements of accounts, assets, and liabilities of outstanding cases and ongoing projects. This would enable a smooth transition. The statement said this task should be completed by the 27th of this month at the latest.

Merger of Border Guard Unit, Army Announced

AB301435 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The Border Guard unit of the Ghana Armed Forces and the Ghana Army are to be merged. This was announced by the commander of the 2d Infantry Brigade, Colonel Seidu Ayumah, at the annual administrative inspection parade of the 7th Garrison of the Ghana Armed Forces at Suyani today.

According to the brigade commander, the merger will increase the operational and administrative capabilities of the force.

It will also ensure maximum participation of the infantry unit in combating smuggling and external aggression. He stressed that smuggling cannot be contained by border guards alone.

Col Seidu Ayumah disclosed that the merger will help to put an end to smuggling by land.

To ensure a smooth merger and high standard of efficiency, discipline, and morale in the army, border guards are to be subjected to a series of qualifying courses to justify their postings into the army.

Col Ayumah said the merger is in line with the current restructuring exercise within the Armed Forces. He also announced that very soon the 3d Batallion at Suyani will be made responsible for the training of cadet corps in second cycle institutions in the area.

Over 1,000 Return From Nigeria 2 December

AB030810 Accra Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] More than 1,000 Ghanaians resident in Nigeria returned home yesterday from Lagos by sea. According to our Tema correspondent, three quarters of the passengers are teachers from the Lagos state whose appointments have been terminated.

This is the third batch of Ghanaians who have returned home voluntarily from Nigeria since last year's expulsion of over 1,000,000 Ghanaians.

Meanwhile, emigration and customs officials have been making extra efforts to clear the passengers and their luggage.

GUINEA

Briefs

New FRG Ambassador— Captain Facine Toure, member of the Military Committee for National Redress and minister of foreign affairs, on Wednesday received in audience Peter (Scholz), new FRG ambassador to Guinea. [Excerpt] [*Conkary Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 30 Nov 84 AB*]

NIGERIA

Buhari, PRC's Tian Pledge To Expand Cooperation

AB010810 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state, Major General Muhammadu Buhari, says Nigeria and China share the same experience with common purpose of nation building. Gen Buhari made the remark yesterday at Dodan Barracks while receiving the visiting Chinese vice premier, Mr Tian Jiyun. He said that relations between Nigeria and China will form the basis for expanding cooperation between the two countries. Maj Gen Buhari stated that Nigerians were always impressed with the discipline and order of the Chinese national life.

Earlier, Mr Tian Jiyun told the head of state that China cherished her relationship with Nigeria because the two countries shared many things in common.

Buhari, Mauritian Envoy Comment on Cooperation

AB010757 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The head of state has reiterated Nigeria's willingness to enter into economic cooperation with sister African countries. He pointed out that such cooperation will enhance their political independence.

General Buhari was speaking when he received a special envoy from Mauritius, Sir Charles Duval [name as heard], at Dodan Barracks. Sir Charles, who is also his country's deputy minister, expressed the desire of Mauritius to enter into bilateral agreements with Nigeria for the mutual benefit of the two countries.

Agreement Reached With USSR on Steel Mill

AB010759 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Nigeria and the Soviet Union have agreed on the modalities for speedier completion of the Ajaokuta iron and steel complex. This followed talks in Moscow between the minister of mines, power, and steel, Alhaji Rilwanu Lukman, and Soviet officials. Alhaji Lukman, who was in the Soviet Union for 1 week, has since returned home.

Italy To Increase Oil Imports; Trade Talks Begun

AB011010 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Italy is to increase her oil lifting from Nigeria. The Italian minister of state for external trade, Francesco Mazzolla, stated this while speaking with a Voice of Nigeria correspondent at Murtala Muhammad Airport, Lagos. Mr Mazzolla, who was leaving the country at the end of his 4-day working visit, said Italy would take active part in Nigeria's liquified natural gas project. He said the Italian oil company in Nigeria, AGIP, had concluded the first rig injection plant in the Rivers state.

Mr Mazzolla said that trade between Nigeria and Italy was in favor of Nigeria. To rectify the trade imbalance, Mr Mazzolla said discussions had begun on proposals to supply goods, services, and technical assistance to Nigeria. He disclosed that an Italian trade mission will visit Nigeria next year to determine possible areas of joint ventures.

Minister Warns Against Border Intrusions

AB301000 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Future breaches of Nigeria's borders under any excuse will not be tolerated. The minister of information, social development, youth, sports, and culture, Group Captain Emeka Omerua, gave the warning at the monthly briefing for media executives in Lagos.

He emphasized that no one was allowed to enter Nigeria through the borders, adding that all those found doing so would be sent back.

The minister said that Nigerian security forces had always risen to arrest border clashes [as heard] any time they occurred. He reemphasized the Federal Government's determination to ensure the safety and security of Nigerians living along the country's borders.

Air Force To Test Antiaircraft Guns at Airport

AB010755 Lagos Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The Nigerian Air Force regiment will be test firing the antiaircraft guns located at the Murtala Muhammed Airport, Ikeja, today. The exercise, which begins at 2:30 [1330 GMT] in the afternoon, will last 30 minutes. During the period, the airport, both local and interational, will be closed.

American Pleads Not Guilty to Oil Trafficking

AB020625 Lagos NAN in English 1300 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Ikeja, Nov 30, (NAN) — An American housewife, Marie McBroom, charged with illegal dealing in petroleum product was today ordered by the Ikeja Zone of the special tribunal (miscellaneous offences) to be further remanded at the Kirikiri prisons to enable her lawyer to prepare for her trial which begins on Dec. 11.

The suspect had earlier pleaded not guilty to six-count charge of conspiracy and dealing in automotive gas oil between December 1983 and January 1984 under the trade name International Specialities Ltd. The prosecution led by Mr Adamu Gado, the Niger state director of public prosecution, alleged that the suspect conspired with one Celestine Tawo representing C.O.T. Enterprises to deal in 20,000 tonnes of automotive gas oil. The suspect also allegedly conspired with one Chidi Ezegbu of International Consolidated Corporation and one Akin Afolabi of Queen Pen Oil to deal in 1,365,000 barrels of bonny medium crude oil. Marie was further charged with conspiring with some unknown persons to deal in petroleum products within the said period.

At today's proceeding, Chief Babatunde Olowofoyeku, appearing on behalf of the suspect, urged the tribunal to give him time to have a chat with her. He also urged the [words indistinct] grant him leave to enable him to talk with the accused [words indistinct]. The two applications were granted.

Outside the tribunal hall, Marie refused to enter the black maria that had brought her to the court. [Words indistinct] for over 10 minutes as some senior police officers tried to persuade her to enter the van.

The suspect, who had earlier covered her face with a nylon bag to prevent her being photographed, was later taken in an ambulance.

U.S. Must End 'Unholy Alliance' With RSA

AB011155 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Station commentary]

[Excerpts] Now that Angola has succumbed to the propaganda of racist South Africa and the United States to withdraw Cuban troops from her territory, we hope this is not another move by these descendants of the Ku Klux Klan to prop apartheid in that part of the continent. This is so because the [word indistinct] peace pact which was signed between the Pretoria government and the two war-weary states of Angola and Mozambique has ever since been to the detriment of the two frontline states.

Hence, the further concession by Angola for a phased withdrawal of the 25,000 Cuban troops within 3 years is received with a lot of apprehension by Africans and their sympathizers. Although South Africa has agreed in principle to withdraw her troops from Angolan and Namibian territories, so as to pave the way for the latter's independence, Africa is still pessimistic about the outcome of the whole exercise because of the racists' duplicity and notoriety in disregarding international agreements.

The Reagan administration, because of its communist phobia, has swallowed both line and sinker South Africa's gimmicks that she is the last bulwark against an imaginary communist invasion of the African Continent. It is only hoped that with this further concession of Angola, the United States, which has insisted on this as a precondition for Namibia's independence, will now allay fears that her constructive engagement policy in the area is not just a disguise to further the cause of apartheid because of her economic interests in that region.

As for Angola, it should not tread cautiously while dealing with South Africa since the Pretoria regime has no regard for the sanctity of treaties. According to the current chairman of the OAU, President Julius Nyerere, the racist regime is bent on getting rid of the Popular Movement of the Liberation of Angola, MPLA, government and installing its puppet, rebel UNITA movement in its place. One thing which is certain is that Angola has learnt its lesson from the Mozambique experience, and now to let the Cubans leave, in the words of the OAU chairman, would be suicidal.

The OAU must now intensify diplomatic efforts to convince the United States that the rest of Africa is more important to her than South Africa both economically and in her global strategic interests. If the United States wants to still hold to the claim that she is a defender of freedom and equality in the world, she must demonstrate her constructive engagement policy in the region as a true vehicle to usher in a comprehensive peace package and satisfy the aspirations of the majority of black people who are still under the shackles of the racist oppression. This she can do by ending the unholy alliance between her and the Pretoria regime so that Africa can see her moves in that region as truly constructive, instead of the destructive perception they now view.

International Community Urged To Support SDAR

AB301035 Lagos International Service in English 0830 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Viewpoint]

[Text] It can be said that the greatest achievement of the OAU has been in decolonizing the African Continent. The 21 years of existence of the organization have witnessed the liberation of virtually all African countries, except Namibia, from colonial domination. With the independence of Zimbabwe in 1980, it was the hope of all patriotic Africans that the entire liberation machinery of the OAU would be concentrated on the remaining pockets of imperialism in southern Africa, particularly Namibia.

But the OAU strategy suffered a distraction from this goal because of a new element of confusion created by Morocco over Western Sahara. In fact, Morocco's territorial ambition in Western Sahara developed into a threat to the solidarity of the OAU itself until last month when the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic proclaimed in Western Sahara by the Polisario Front took its seat at the fateful OAU summit in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia.

In all honesty, this cannot be said to be the very end of the Western Sahara problem. However, it is a crucial stage in the process of nation-building which is only to commence. It is in the light of this that the withdrawal of Morocco's occupation forces in Western Sahara becomes imperative. This point was emphasized by Nigeria's envoy on the UN Decolonization Committee at a recent meeting in New York. Nigeria quite rightly argued that the inglorious Spanish rule in Western Sahara could not be replaced by Moroccan colonialism. It has been pointed out time

and again that the ambition of Morocco to annex the territory of Western Sahara is a gross violation of the UN and OAU principles of self-determination for all peoples.

Since the OAU has recognized the SDAR, and the International Court at The Hague has made a declaratory pronouncement about the illegality of Morocco's claim, the international community has no choice other than to fall in line and give every support to the Saharan people to build their nation. Against this background, any nation which has influence over King Hassan's Morocco will really be aiding the cause of legality and peace by prevailing on the monarch to withdraw his forces from Western Sahara.

Briefs

New Envoys' Credentials— General Buhari today received letters of credence from three new ambassadors to Nigeria. They are Mr (Sheun Kule Pultz) of Denmark, Mr Juergen von Alten of West Germany, and the Ghanaian high commissioner, retired Brigadier Kwaku Adu Bediako. The head of state told the new envoys that they were posted to Nigeria at a time of severe economic depression currently facing the whole world. He said Nigeria was in the process of adjusting her economy to enable her to become self-reliant, especially in agriculture, and expressed the hope that their tenure would mark an improvement in relations between Nigeria and their countries. [Text] [*Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Nov 84 AB*]

SENEGAL

AFP Examines Nation's Handling of Drought, Famine

AB020730 Paris AFP in English 1041 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Dakar, Dec 1 (AFP) — Many Senegalese were surprised and amused this week to read a report in an American weekly that 50,000 people had died of starvation in northern Senegal. Both citizens and foreigners here appear to believe the report is erroneous, and efforts to obtain confirmation of it turned up no evidence to support it.

Senegal, along with other countries of Africa's sub-Saharan Sahel belt, is indeed being badly hit by drought for the second straight year, sources here say. But, they add, no one is dying of hunger. The main reason for this, they explain, is the existence of a network of aid. The state has helped with the distribution of food, sometimes provided by other countries, and people who have left their home villages frequently send money to their relatives.

Senegal has two other big advantages over the other drought-affected countries of the Sahel belt. First, it is a small country, covering only 200,000 square kms (77,220 square miles), and second, it has a good communications network making it possible to reach the most remote villages in less than 24 hours.

Moreover, the government sees provision of food aid as vital to its public image, a way to look after its supporters and try to win over its opponents. However, these factors do nothing to ease the massive economic and ecological problems caused by the drought.

The north of the country, cut off from neighbouring Mauritania by the Senegal River, is a region of striking contrasts. Near the river the peasants have used the plentiful water supply to grow crops, but elsewhere the desert has invaded what was once [words indistinct] land, and only a few thorny bushes grow in the abandoned fields.

Some peasants use hydraulic pumps to try to irrigate the land, while others have given up the struggle, leaving to work on the sugar plantations and tomato fields across the river or going to find jobs in the towns. Many have emigrated to France, the former colonial power. In some villages, almost all the younger men have departed, leaving the old people, women and children to wait for food aid to arrive.

Despite all the difficulties, this year's harvests were not as poor as last year's and will allow Senegal to feed at least some of its people until it receives food aid from abroad. International experts visiting the worst-hit areas have said Senegal does not have serious nutritional problems. What is serious throughout the country is the water supply to the countryside and the threat from the Sahara Desert, which is creeping outwards at a rate of six kms (four miles) a year.

To combat these problems, the Senegalese Government is formulating plans on how best to use two dams to be built on the Senegal River which will allow the irrigation of another 200,000 hectares (about 500,000 acres) in 10 years' time. It has also launched a campaign to dig more wells, which can transform a corner of the desert into a market garden and prevent cattle from having to trudge hundreds of kilometres (miles) in search of water. At the same time, people are being encouraged to plant trees and prevent bush fires to try to halt the advance of the desert.

One of the most difficult problems facing the government is how to save the wild animals dying each year from food and water shortages. Among the most recent victims are hundreds of warthogs. Manatees, a protected species, have survived only because the forestry service has built them special pools.

ANGOLA

Dos Santos Receives OAU Message From Nyerere

MB030845 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, has received in Luanda a message from Julius Nyerere, the OAU acting president. The message was delivered the day before yesterday by (Mabane Oyaka), the (?chairman) of the OAU Liberation Committee.

Also, on the day before yesterday, the Angolan head of state swore in Miguel Gaspar Neto, the new Angolan ambassador to the Republic of Zaire; and (Hilario Jose Domingos), the new Cunene assistant provincial commissar. The ceremony was attended by Evaristo Domingos Kimba, the minister of provincial coordination, and officials of the Office of the Presidency.

MPLA Central Committee Communique on 15th Session

MB020838 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 20 Nov 84

["Final Communique" of the 15th ordinary session of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held in Luanda from 27 to 30 November]

[Text] Under the chairmanship of Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos, chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola, the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee held its 15th ordinary session from 27 to 30 November 1984. At the begining of the session, the Central Committee observed a minute of silence in memory of Comrade Joao Baptista Tanzo, a member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee who died recently.

The Central Committee analyzed the report of the Political Bureau and the Central Control Commission, the political and military situation, the preparations for the national party conference, the outcome of court case No 75/83, and the election of candidates as permanent members of the Central Committee.

The Central Committee carefully analyzed the issues related to the country's political, military, economic, and social situation mentioned in the Political Bureau report, as well as the countless problems faced in the various sectors of national life, and prepared the pertinent guidelines aimed at overcoming the same problems.

The Central Committee reiterated the necessity for speeding up the implementation of measures for strengthening the leading role of the party in the state, and to ensure the rigorous implementation of the party and government guidelines and decisions. The Central Committee gave its unanimous support to the proposals contained in the message sent by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to the UN secretary general, and stressed that they constitute a realistic basis for the security of the People's Republic of Angola and the implementation of UN Security Council Resolution 435/78 and, as a result, a negotiated solution of the Namibian issue and the achievement of a lasting peace in southern Africa.

The Central Committee expressed its heartfelt recognition of the results attained during the visits by Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos to France, Italy, and Spain in the context of expanding our international political and economic relations and of promoting a better understanding of the current situation in southern Africa.

The Central Committee also stressed the meaningful participation of Comrade President Jose Eduardo dos Santos in the constitutive congress of the Ethiopian Workers Party at the 20th OAU summit, as well as the meetings with the Egyptian president and Malta's prime minister, in the context of developing bilateral cooperation.

The Central Committee carefully dealt with the current political and military situation in particular. This is characterized on the one hand by the effect of the persistent occupation of part of the territory of Cunene Province by the racist South African troops and the development of armed banditry and sabotage actions launched by the puppet group in the service of South Africa, and on the other by the significant successes of offensives mounted by the glorious Angolan defense and security forces against the armed bands.

On the problem of cadres, the Central Committee verified the urgent need to discipline the different national sectors with regard to the organization and use of the cadres trained abroad, namely in the socialist countries, and the need to adopt measures enabling the gradual elimination of the differences that exist between national and foreign technicians at the same professional level or trade.

While carefully assessing the country's economic situation, the Central Committee observed that the supply of food and basic commodities and medical assistance to the people is still deficient, and that some of the goods are being traded outside the normal selling places and at illegal prices. Thus, the Central Committee directed the appropriate party and government organizations to search for measures aimed at (?solving) the current situation in conformity with the implementation of the (?emergency) programs in order to maintain [word indistinct] in improving the supply of goods to the population.

The Central Committee also discussed matters pertaining to the functioning of the party apparatus, especially with regard to organization, ideology, cadres, and finances, and took proper measures to improve their activities.

The Central Committee analyzed the main aspects in the functioning of the authoritative bodies and state organizatons at the central and local levels, and recommended greater dynamism in the functioning of the labor commissions of the People's Assembly, and rendering services. It noted with satisfaction the positive results attained by the defense and security council.

In dealing with the international political situation, the Central Committee observed that it is still characterized by heightened

contradictions between the progressive and peace-loving forces and the backward forces of international imperialism as a result of the unrestrained arms race being waged by the bellicose circles lead by the United States. The Central Committee emphasized that despite the efforts made by the countries of the socialist community and all forces fighting for the preservation of peace and for a general and total easing of tensions, in some parts of the world there is still a climate of permanent tension that endangers the lives and security of millions of people.

The Central Committee analyzed with particular care the critical food situation, which was gradually being aggravated by the continous drought and the growing desertification affecting the African Continent, as witnessed by the dramatic situation experienced by the Ethiopian people.

In order to analyze the preparations for the party national conference, the Central Committee decided to extend the period of assessment of documents from 14 to 19 January 1985.

The Central Committee elected Comrade (Jacinto Joao Antonio Cunene) as a permanent member of the MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee as a replacement for Comrade Joao Baptista Tanzo, who died recently.

On the eve of the day of the Angolan pioneer, the Central Committee warmly greets all members of the Organization of the Agostinho Neto Pioneers and expresses its wishes for further success in their future tasks.

The Central Committee unanimously approved a motion congratulating Comrade Jose Eduardo dos Santos on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of his election to the posts of chairman of the MPLA-Labor Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola. The struggle continues! Victory is certain.

[Signed] Luanda, 30 November 1984, year of defense and production. The MPLA-Labor Party Central Committee.

UNITA Forces Cut Power, Water to Luanda

Power Disruption Hailed

MB301134 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Angola 0430 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Station Commentary]

[Text] Compatriots and comrades: After 9 years of heroic resistance against the Russians and Cubans, UNITA, under the leadership of Comrade President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, has now reached Luanda, thus causing unprecedented tension and panic among the MPLA chieftains. Since 1976, UNITA has been mounting its activities under the motto "Menongue, the point of departure, and Luanda our destination." Now, more than ever before, UNITA is meeting this motto and it is presently in the final stage of its preparations to achieve its major objective.

The city of Luanda, which experienced a power blackout for about 1 week in October, is once again in the dark. Those who followed MPLA's cries and the boasting of the so-called security and defense forces after the power and water for the city of Luanda was first disrupted by the brave fighters of UNITA can only conclude, in view of the facts, that the Luanda regime is on the verge of inevitable collapse. The disruption of the power supply for Luanda city by UNITA a few days after its extraordinary congress undeniably proves UNITA's ability to carry out its program for the total liberation of the Angolan fatherland from the claws of Soviet-Cuban imperialism and the MPLA chieftains.

Our watchword is to strangle Luanda, where the ringleaders of treason have sought refuge. UNITA has in place all the men and materials necessary to create total insecurity in the country and make life impossible for the chieftains in Luanda, as well as throughout the country. We are all mobilized for the strangulation of the chieftans in Luanda. Now there is nobody within or outside the country who can doubt the presence of UNITA fighters in Luanda. The communique announced by Luanda radio on 26 November confirms the seriousness of the problems with power and water in Luanda city caused by UNITA, and the despair of the MPLA chieftans in view of UNITA actions in Luanda city, which is the last stronghold for the minority regime of the MPLA.

The residents of the city and province of Luanda have now responded to the armed struggle for national liberation by unconditionally supporting the brave actions mounted by UNITA fighters. Our people have experienced 9 years of lies and false promises. Our people have experienced 9 years of control by an incompetent government which only brought hunger, misery, and death to the people. We are fed up. Now is the time to uproot the evil and rectify the miserable state of things in our country.

With UNITA in Luanda, the criminal government of the chieftains has the rope around its neck. Unity is strength. The strengthening of unity by all Angolan patriots around UNITA and Comrade President Dr Jonas Malheiro Savimbi in the struggle against the Cubans and the MPLA chieftains is paramount, because, if we want to live free and happy in our own land, we must fight. We have arrived in Luanda, and we are there to stay.

Emergency Repairs Underway

MB021140 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1200 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Excerpt] The Luanda area electrical supply [words indistinct] was totally restored yesterday. Criminal sabotage of the Cambambe-Luanda powerlines between Cassiolala and Benza localities by the puppets in the pay of Pretoria caused disruption of the Luanda area electricity from Sunday to Friday. Carlos Santos, the deputy energy minister, spoke yesterday about the repair of the line:

[Begin Santos recording] After analyzing what happened in the past two sabotage actions, which were similar, I am sure that our repair capacity has been improved considerably. [Words indistinct] the time to start the repair work was extremely short. The mobilization was extremely swift, and the breakdown point was reached just as swiftly. The work was greater than last time, but we took less time to repair the sabotage. I am convinced that our

capacity [words indistinct] will improve, and this can only be achieved through practice, and with these two breakdowns our work capability improved immensely. [end recording]

Easily erected emergency metal support structures are being built in the country. Comrade Carlos Santos spoke about this:

[Begin Santos recording] We are already building emergency support structures, which can be quickly erected. They will probably be metal structures that will permit the construction of a provisional line parallel to the damaged powerline [words indistinct]. This will give us a provisional alternative that will allow us to quickly resume the supply of energy to Luanda [words indistinct] and then we will return to work on the sabotaged powerline. Therefore, this situation, which is solved in some countries, [words indistinct] there are sometimes conditions that lead to the fall of the powerlines [words indistinct] are alternatives that have been tried with success. We are already preparing and building the metal structures with the support of some enterprises near Luanda, and we will definitely have more time and can dedicate more attention to those metal structures as emergency alternatives. We will try to use them as soon as possible. We are sure that we will soon have the capacity to respond very quickly with an alternative plan. [end recording]

The deputy minister of energy then spoke about the breakdown, which occurred last Monday, after power was supplied as normal on Sunday, and lasted until last Thursday night, with no electricity then. The deputy energy minister also spoke about the measures that have been taken so that Luanda would be the least affected area in an emergency.

[Begin Santos recording] On Sunday night, we supplied Luanda with the electricity needed for the most important consumers. However, after Sunday night this was impossible because of a fault in the emergency system. Our emergency capacity — our alternative capacity — is insufficient, so we could not guarantee that the supply network would ensure that all the priority consumers had power. What happened was a common technical problem — an important but not very serious one. It has already been repaired with the help of some enterprises in Luanda, and it was possible to resume the supply of electricity yesterday at 2300. So we are confident of the future prospect [words indistinct] the so-called alternative, but the present one is enough to allow us to maintain normal operations, which would not prevent important installations from operating. Today, we are able to do that. The disruption was caused by a purely technical fault which has been overcome. [end recording]

BOTSWANA

BDP Upset in Gabrone S. Election, BNF Victory

Masire Appeals for Votes

MB301917 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1616 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The president, Dr Quett Masire, has rounded up his party's campaign for the Gaborone South constituency with an appeal for the electorate to make Botswana Democratic Party [BDP] candidate Mr Peter Mmusi part of the government team, since the next 5 years will still further strengthen Botswana's economic developments.

Addressing a [word indistinct] crowd of supporters of the ruling party outside Tsholetsa Hall in Gaborone this afternoon, as it continued drizzling, Mr Masire said to carry out plans set out in the fifth national development plan and at the same time survive international economic problems and droughts would require everybody's determination. A man such as Peter Mmusi, he said, must be part of the president's team, and it was up to the voters of Gaborone South to ensure that he is indeed part of the team.

Dr Masire said that the rest of the country voting in the general election gave massive support to the BDP and its candidates. It was now up to the Gaborone South constituency to do what the rest of the people of Botswana had done by electing Mr Peter Mmusi with a vote that puts the matter beyond doubt. Urging the electorate to vote in their thousands, Dr Masire said that to vote for anyone else who [words indistinct] to the BDP government would be to waste a vote.

He said Mr Mmusi would, on being elected, be able to ensure that the needs and the desires of the residents of Gaborone South were considered and where possible. Such needs were practically implemented by the government of which he has been part. President Masire appealed to all the voters to go to the polls early and cast their votes. He said he would like all employers whose establishments work tomorrow to release the workers so that they may go and vote.

Dr Masire said also that he would like all those with the means of transport to assist those without to reach the polls. He said he did not want any voter to complain that he or she did not vote because they did not have transport to reach the polling station.

Koma Given 742-Vote Margin

MB020509 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
0456 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Text] The election results for the Gaborone South constituency: Botswana People's Party — 80 votes — Victor Mosole; Botswana Democratic Party — 4,029 votes — Peter Mmusi; Botswana National Front — 4,771 votes — Dr Kenneth Koma; BNF majority — 742 votes

Masire, Mmusi Discuss Election

MB021230 Gaborone Domestic Service in English
1125 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Excerpts] The leader of the opposition Botswana National Front [BNF], Dr Kenneth Koma, has emerged the victor in the Gaborone South by-election, which was held yesterday. Dr Koma scored a convincing victory over his main rival, Mr Peter Mmusi, of the Botswana Democratic Party [BDP], and Mr Victor Mosole of the opposition Botswana People's Party.

The election results, which were announced early this morning and broadcast over Radio Botswana, showed that Dr Koma took

the Gaborone South constituency with a majority of 742 votes. He scored 4,771 votes against Mr Mmusi's 4,029 votes, while Mr Victor Mosole scored 80 votes.

The results of the by-election are being seen as one of the biggest blows to the BDP and Dr Koma's first successful attempt for a seat in parliament since he started to contest the Gaborone constituency in 1974. He was beaten by a BDP candidate in successive elections. The BNF victory has increased its parliamentary seats from 4 to 5 and reduced the ruling BDP's from 29 to 28.

The Gaborone South by-election followed a successful petition to the high court by the BNF against the 8 September general election on the grounds of some irregularities in the conduct of the election.

Addressing a BDP meeting at (Tsweletse) Hall this morning after the results had been announced, the president, Dr Quett Masire, appealed to the nation to rededicate itself to preserve the attributes of peace and tranquillity. He said what Batswana should now concern themselves with is not whether a particular candidate won or lost, but that Botswana had steadfastly stood by its principles of democracy and the rule of law. The president said it did not matter who had won. What mattered were the principles which form the foundation of the society.

Dr Masire said the disappearance of the Tshiamo ballot box had deprived the BDP and Mr Peter Mmusi of a just victory. He congratulated Mr Mmusi for having shown patience and flexibility, even to the extent of subjecting himself to a by-election when he had won the general election.

Addressing the same meeting, the BDP candidate who lost the by-election, Mr Mmusi himself, said his defeat served to strengthen the democratic environment in Botswana. He said, unlike the opposition BNF, he would not go to the high court simply because he had lost. Mr Mmusi claimed that if it was the BNF they would have said they had been cheated. He said, to the BNF elections are free and fair only if they win.

MOZAMBIQUE

Army Finds Body of Second Italian Technician

MB030548 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Mozambican Army says it has discovered the body of the second of two Italian technicians abducted by anti-government forces in Maputo Province on 12 September. The body of Mr (Aviso Detoni) is reported to have been found near the Mozambique National Resistance camp where the two men were allegedly taken by the rebels. The body of his companiion, Mr (Leonardo del Vespovo), was discovered in the same area a month after the abduction. The two men had been working on construction of the Corumano dam.

Accords Signed With Cuba on Propaganda, Culture

MB030658 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Frelimo Party and the Communist Party of Cuba [PCC] signed in Havana yesterday an accord of cooperation in the field of propaganda. The accord was signed by Joaquim Chissano, member of the Frelimo Party Political Bureau and secretary for external relations of the Central Committee; and Antonio Perez, member of the PCC Central Committee, ADN reported.

The same source added that Foreign Affairs Minister Joaquim Chissano signed a cultural agreement with his Cuban counterpart, Isidoro Malamierca. Minister Chissano has been touring Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban authorities.

Maputo Water Supply Cut Due to Breakdown

MB301852 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
1700 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The water supply to Maputo city will be further restricted due to a breakdown in the water supply pipeline, as revealed by a communique from the Maputo Waterboard Enterprise, which was received in our newsroom this afternoon. The Maputo Waterboard Enterprise indicates that the water supply to the capital is expected to return to normal by 2 December. This enterprise once again asks everyone to help by consuming only the absolute minimum.

Sabotage Reported in Maputo Power Outage

MB030650 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Portuguese news agency, ANOP, reports from Lisbon that much of the Mozambican capital of Maputo has been without electricity since Friday evening as a result of a faulty grid line from Komatipoort. ANOP says the line was sabotaged.

Victories Claimed in Operations Against 'Bandits'

35 'Bandits' Killed in Manica

MB010712 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese
0400 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] A total of 35 armed bandits were killed by the Mozambique Armed Forces and FPLM in the Chimoio and Guro districts of Manica Province from 19 to 23 November. The bandits were annihilated during search-and-destroy operations and 65 civilians living under their yoke were released.

In Chimoio District, particularly in the Doeroi area, the Mozambique Armed Forces neutralized a criminal gang, capturing 15 bandits. Three others surrendered to the FPLM. In Guro District, the Mozambique Armed Forces attacked and wiped out an armed bandit camp, killing 22 bandits. An assortment of war materiel was captured.

13 Die in Maputo Province

MB030757 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0400 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] From 20 to 30 November the Mozambique Armed Forces carried out a number of combat operations in the (Gobene) region of Magude District, Maputo Province, killing three bandits and capturing another three. A light weapon, three cartridge belts with eight cartridges, and other equipment were captured.

According to a statement issued by the Maputo provincial military command, a camp was attacked in the (Jambe) region of Moamba District. Three armed bandits were killed and three captured. The statement also says that on 15 November two armed bandits were killed and three injured in the Chinhanguanine area of Moamba district.

Also, on 30 November, a large-scale operation was launched in the (Cuacua) region of Matutuine District, Maputo Province. Five bandits were killed and three captured. Six collaborators were also captured. Twenty-six civilians who were forced to live with the bandits were released.

Commentary Hails Latest Offensive

MB021045 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0605 GMT 2 Dec 84

[Station commentary from the "Armed Forces Voice of Combat" program]

[Text] A cursory assessment of the operations carried out by the Mozambique Armed Forces-FPLM in various parts of the country over the past 3 months indicates that over 440 armed bandits were killed, 55 captured, and several wounded. In addition to this, more than 150 light weapons were among an assortment of war materiel also captured from the armed bandits as a result of the determination and courage our comrades — the lions of the bush — displayed in the general military offensive that has been taking place throughout the country over the past months.

The present offensive is a response to the aspirations of the Mozambican people to see their fatherland free of banditry for the sake of peace and tranquillity. Moreover, it is the FPLM's prompt response to the spirit of the Nkomati Accord. Not only that, it is also in response to the Pretoria Declaration of 3 October 1984.

With a courage of their own, the FPLM forces are fulfilling the guidelines of their commander in chief, Marshal of the Republic Samora Moises Machel, when he stated that all we have to do now is to drink the water that has been left over ever since the Pretoria tap was closed.

For the bandits who surrender to our forces, the Mozambican nation grants them the opportunity to live again as free men in a healthy society. The nation grants them the opportunity to join their families and work in total peace.

However, for those bandits who persist with criminal activities and refuse to surrender to the authorities, our government and nation hold in store for them the hatred of our armed forces — the lions of the bush — who, with weapons in their hands, will always attain peace. The bandit who seeks to live in peace should surrender to our forces. The one who does not follow suit will therefore increase the number of those who have been shot dead by the lions of the bush.

Briefs

USSR Education Aid — A teachers training institute will be established in Mozambique in 1986. The institute will provide training for teachers of the 8th and 12th classes at the masters degree level. The Soviet Union will assist in the construction of the institute under the terms of an agreement signed in Maputo yesterday between the ministries of education of Mozambique and the USSR. Another institute for the upgrading of teachers will be built in 1987 with Soviet Assistance. [Excerpts] [*Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 30 Nov 84 MB*]

GDR Cooperation Highlighted — The GDR ambassador to Mozambique disclosed in Maputo yesterday that some 100 tons of potato seeds have been given to our country in support of agricultural development. Ambassador Helmut Matthes referred to the cooperation between his country and Mozambique, highlighting the field of education, where more than 75 GDR experts are working in the People's Republic of Mozambique. He said that hundreds of Mozambican students are undergoing training in the GDR. The two countries, he said, agreed to establish four professional training centers in Mozambique, one of which is already in operation in Maputo. The GDR ambassador said that cooperation in the exploration of coal in Moatize will continue, because the conditions are good. [Summary] [*Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1700 GMT 1 Dec 84 MB*]

NAMIBIA

RSA's Meiring Claims Libya Training SWAPO

MB031157 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1135 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Windhoek, Dec 3, SAPA — SWAPO insurgents are undergoing fairly advanced training in Libya in an attempt to intensify the SWA/Namibian bush war, the officer commanding the SWA Territory Force, Major-General George Meiring, has said in Windhoek. According to a SWABC report today, General Meiring said there had been signs of Libyan involvement with SWAPO since 1980. A number of SWAPO insurgents had been killed or captured while wearing Libyan uniforms.

Libyan aid to SWAPO was at present limited to the provision of training, equipment, and moral support. In that way, the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was fulfilling his self-chosen role "as an international revolutionary." General Meiring said he was not aware of any links between SWAPO and the Palestine Liberation Organization, although the two movements had often expressed their solidarity.

SOUTH AFRICA

Johannesburg Radio Cites Reagan on Africa

MB301609 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] President Ronald Reagan of the United States says that American mediation has resulted in substantial progress being made in defusing tension in southern Africa.

President Reagan has told the *WASHINGTON TIMES* that the assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Dr Chester Crocker, will visit southern Africa again soon. The visit will be undertaken in the light of the spirit of negotiation which has arisen as a result of Angolan willingness to withdraw Cuban troops.

With regard to the UNITA movement in Angola, President Reagan said the United States would not turn its back on the movement. He said conditions inside Angola were an important aspect of negotiations for peace in southern Africa, and it was for this reason that UNITA had to be kept in mind.

P.W. Botha, Buthelezi Hold 'Frank' Talks

MB011150 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] The state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has confirmed to the South African Broadcasting Corporation that he recently had wide ranging and frank talks with Chief Gatsha Buthelezi of KwaZulu. Mr Botha was not prepared to say when the talks were held, but our political staff reports that the talks come after a considerable period of estrangement between the two leaders, apparently because of personal differences.

The meeting took place after recent speeches by Chief Buthelezi condemning violence in black areas, and the appreciation expressed by Mr Botha to Chief Buthelezi last week for doing so.

Mr Botha was not prepared to give details of the discussions, as it is not his custom to do so without the knowledge and agreement of the other party. He said, though, that the meeting had been a rewarding one. Mr Botha said Chief Buthelezi was a leader in his own right, even if he were sometimes critical of the government. It had afforded him an opportunity to understand Chief Buthelezi's views and position better, as well as the problems of the Zulu people. In turn, Mr Botha had frankly stated his views to the chief minister of KwaZulu.

Le Grange Says Detainees' Information Vital

MB301154 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, says information obtained from detainees is the police force's most important and almost only weapon in the fight against terrorism and other subversive activities. Speaking at a police passing-out parade in Pretoria, Mr le Grange said the application of Article 29 of the Internal Security Act had, in some cases, prevented disasters and serious loss of life. This was obviously not recognized by critics of the security laws, who were inclined only to see the other side of the matter, thereby playing into the hands of the enemy.

Detained UDF National Secretary Hospitalized

MB030752 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0625 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 3, SAPA — The detained national secretary of the United Democratic Front [UDF], Mr Popo Molefe, was admitted to a private Johannesburg nursing home late last week. Mr Molefe, who has been held under Section 28 of the Internal Security Act since October 2, has pneumonia and an infection of the left lung. He also suffered a chest complaint earlier this year before being detained.

He was still in the nursing home under armed guard at the weekend, but it is believed that doctors are considering discharging him early this week. Police have so far not commented on Mr Molefe's illness.

The section of the Internal Security Act in terms of which Mr Molefe is being held provides for "preventive" detention. He has been detained together with other leaders of the UDF, Transvaal Indian Congress and Azanian Peoples Organization in Diepkloof Prison, south of Johannesburg.

The initial detention orders in respect of the Diepkloof group expire on February 28. However, the orders could be lifted before then or they could be repeatedly renewed.

Ciskei Leader Condemns Township Violence

MB030625 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] President Sebe of Ciskei says that those who burn and destroy schools and other buildings in South Africa's black townships inflict continued misery and suffering on the very people whose cause they profess to be upholding.

Speaking at Zwelitsha at celebrations marking Ciskei's third year of independence, he said that every building and vehicle destroyed meant that blacks were deprived of sorely needed educational, health, and transport facilities. Those who sought to gain power through the use of violence would not abandon their tactics once they had achieved their goal. President Sebe said that cooperation in economic development yielded many benefits, whereas strife, rioting, and violence produced hardship, suffering, and even death.

NP Retains Seat in Piketberg By-Election

MB301425 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] The final result in yesterday's provincial by-elections, that from Piketberg, was announced a short while ago. The National

Party [NP] has retained the seat. Mr G. Stone of the NP gained 6,822 votes against the 2,119 of Mr J.A. Grayling of the Conservative Party. This gave Mr Stone a majority of 4,703 votes. The percentage poll was 61.4 and there were 61 invalid votes.

Commentary on U.S. Anti-Apartheid Campaign
MB030954 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Station commentary: "A New Propaganda Offensive"]

[Text] A new propaganda offensive against South Africa is evidently gaining strength in black American politics. Its first effort — the affair of the Washington embassy — got off to a shaky start, but its organizers have made it clear that there is more in store. Randall Robinson, the executive director of the anti-South African group, Transafrica, which is behind the protests at the South African embassy, has announced plans for extending the campaign to other areas, and launching it throughout the United States. For that purpose, the organization has established a special propaganda unit, the Free South Africa Movement.

Mr Robinson speaks of a countrywide coordinated campaign that will embrace politics, religion, and the academic, economic, and labor fronts. To agitate for an end to imports from South Africa — steel will be an important target — yet another activist organization, the Coalition of Black Trade Unionists, has been established.

Efforts to have Congress pass anti-South African legislation, which have so far been unsuccessful, will be renewed, and the campaign to force American companies to shed their investments in South Africa will be extended further to state and municipal levels. Political observers point out that these and other activities are designed to keep up and accelerate the momentum of the anti-South African crusade that Rev Jesse Jackson initiated during his presidential election campaign.

Whatever the immediate objectives of the offensive, its ultimate concern is to disrupt the present course of constitutional, social, and economic reforms in South Africa to facilitate revolutionary change. In that respect, it is at one with the Anti-Apartheid Movement, of which the Israeli ambassador to the United Nations, Mr (Benjamin Tanihu), said earlier this month that it had been hijacked by the Soviet Union and radical Arab countries for their own purposes.

In assessing its impact, however, it is as well to bear in mind that it is directed in the first place against the present American administration for conducting a policy of cooperation rather than confrontation in promoting reform in South Africa. And the leader of that administration has just won a landslide election victory.

Nevertheless, the offensive is symptomatic of the growth of political activism against South African policies in the West. Countering it requires resourceful action from South Africans, both in the short and long term, internally as well as externally, for at the root of the country's vexing problems lies a political conundrum urgently demanding a solution.

SWAZILAND

ANC Relations 'Unchanged;' Further Talks Planned
MB010918 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans
0830 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] Swaziland's relations with the ANC are unchanged, despite the hope expressed at the recent talks between the two in Lusaka that an improvement would become possible. This was revealed in a statement by a Swazi official in Mbabane, following reports that the relations between Swaziland and the ANC had improved. The official said no decision was reached at the talks over the state of relations. It had been agreed that further talks would be held, but this has not yet happened.

ZAMBIA

Kaunda Discusses Defense Force Role, Criticism
MB010626 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 1 Dec 84

[Text] His excellency the president, Dr Kenneth Kaunda, has declared that the Zambia Defense Force will remain an instrument of selfdefense, and should therefore be efficient. The president said yesterday this objective will not allow the enemy or its aircraft to reach the heart of the country. Dr Kaunda said he is aware of criticism of certain defense personnel, but assured the nation that such people have been accordingly dealt with, in his capacity as commander in chief, at the requirements of the Defense Force regulations. [sentence as heard]

ZIMBABWE

Former Ambassador Quits ZAPU for ZANU-PF
MB030622 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] Another high ranking member of ZAPU, Comrade Sumantrai Mehta, has resigned from the party. Comrade Mehta explained that he had decided to resign because his conscience had brought things to a head after he had given the matter long and careful consideration. He became involved in the liberation struggle in 1952 and was the Zimbabwean high commissioner to Canada after independence. Comrade Mehta will now support ZANU-PF and the government.

Foreign Minister Praises Chinese Aid
MB301829 Harare Domestic Service in English
1745 GMT 30 Nov 84

[Text] Relations between Zimbabwe and China were strengthened since the liberation war of independence in Zimbabwe. Many fighters were either trained in China or in Tanzania by Chinese military instructors. The minister of foreign affairs,

Comrade Witness Mangwende, said today the Chinese continue to help Zimbabwe overcome problems which tend to affect the country's development projects. Comrade Mangwende was speaking at a farewell ceremony hosted today for the outgoing Chinese ambassador.

Official Says Resettlement Program to Speed Up

MB030802 Harare Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The Ministry of Lands, Resettlement, and Rural Development is now in a position to speed up its resettlement program. This is possible because more funds are available. Permanent secretary in the ministry, Comrade (Langford Chisike), made this remark on the Zimbabwe Television program "The Nation" last night. Comrade (Chisike) also revealed that the British Government had pledged about $40 million for the resettlement program in Zimbabwe.

He explained that there is a commodity program which will be used to import goods into Zimbabwe using British money. The goods will be resold in the country in local currency, which willbe made available to his ministry for the resettlement program. Comrade (Chisike) added that the people are going to be settled in an orderly fashion on the land they are occupying at present, while their livestock will be moved to government- acquired paddock land.

Chidzero Urges Socialist-Based Curriculum

MB030651 Harare Domestic Service in English
0600 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The minister of finance, economic planning, and development, Comrade Bernard Chidzero, yesterday pointed out that the school curriculum in Zimbabwe should be changed to suit developments that have taken place in the country. He added that the educational system should highlight the country's socialist ideals and involve the values of practical skills, manual labor, and the institution of the family.

He urged 102 graduate teachers from the (Nyadire) teachers training college in Mutoko to instill patriotism and loyalty in the youth of Zimbabwe. Comrade Chidzero said the teachers who graduated at the college yesterday should be deployed to the rural areas, where there is greater need for qualified teachers.